The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Jesup Not Dismissed—The Condition of Our Relations with Nicaragua—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba—Post-Office Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

It is not true that General JESUP has been dismissed. He will continue to be recognized by our Government as Minister from Nicaragua. After a full discussion of the questions at issue between the two Governments, General JESUP was satisfied that his present authority would not enable him to yield one or two points insisted upon by Secretary CASS, and the further consideration of these has been postponed to await dispatches from Nicaragua. General JESUP informed the Secretary of State that he was unable to say what would be the decision of his Government on them. He expects a reply before the meeting of Congress.

It is not just to General JESUP to say that upon his first arrival here he furnished Secretary CASS with a copy of his powers. His recognition as Minister was suspended only to await authority to apologize for the offensive language used by Nicaragua. That authority came, and the apology was made. General JESUP was then officially informed that there was no longer any obstacle to his recognition. He never made any representation as to his powers, beyond placing a copy on file in the State Department.

In the meantime, it is the determination of the President to proceed as if the discussion with General JESUP had not taken place. It is believed, however, that the representations of this Minister as to the determination of our Government, will induce MARTINEZ to give his sanction to the Cass-Yrizari Treaty without further delay. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

It is said that General JESUP will immediately communicate with the Government of Nicaragua, relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions. He was emphatically informed by Mr. CASS that whatever may be done by France or any other foreign power, our Government will protect the Transit Route to the fullest extent, and at all hazards.

Some friends of the Administration occupying high political position, express themselves favorable to a direct application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, were $1,816,000.

The Prize-Fighters.

GREAT CROWD OF BRUISERS IN BUFFALO—CONDITION OF HEENAN AND MORRISSEY—FIGHT BETWEEN SCOTTY AND BARNEY AARON.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 18.

The coming fight between HEENAN and MORRISSEY causes the greatest excitement among the "Fancy." The city is probably fullar of bruisers now than ever before, and delegations continue to arrive by every train. Notorious sporting characters are here from Havana, New-Orleans, California and all the large Northern cities. Both MORRISSEY and HEENAN are reported to be in excellent health and spirits and "eager for the fray."

The fight will take place near Long Point, Canada. HEENAN'S seconds are AARON JONES and JOHNNY MACKAY; and MORRISSEY'S Dublin Tricks and Australian KELLY. The betting is even.

A fight came off to-day, at Point Albino, between two lesser lights of the pugilistic fraternity—Scotty, of Brooklyn, and BARNEY AARON. It resulted in a victory to Scotty, BARNEY AARON giving him a foul blow. They fought ten rounds in 15 minutes.

J. Glancy Jones Minister to Austria, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 18.

The Reading (Pa.) *Gazette* announces the appointment of J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria.

Judge FRAZER has resigned his commission of Supreme Judge, held by the appointment of Governor PACKER.

Republican Mass Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

The Republicans held a Mass Meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. The Hon. A. H. RICE presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Dr. C. A. PERKINS and others. The Hall was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm manifested.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 18.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever on Saturday, were 30, and for the week ending on that day, 216.

The Funeral of Judge Jay.

PEKIN, Westchester Co., Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your highly interesting notice of the death of the late Judge JAY emboldens me to send you an account of what many of your readers were doubtless anxious to unite in, though in consequence of the day and distance few were able to do it—I mean the last and services paid to the memory of a good man's life.

The whole aspect of the funeral at Bedford was of a character patriarchal—the old family linked with the history of our country—the old ancestral place, the old trees, the old family servants, the old dependents—one numbering fifty years of service, another forty—coming forth from cottages erected for their comfort, while the whole country for miles around poured forth young and old, to swell the throng of those who came to show reverence or love to as old friend and neighbor—what besides, he preeminently was, their wise and kind counselor in all their troubles and difficulties. Through all this varied assemblage there seemed to prevail but one tone of quiet reverential calmness—the aged men and women talked under breath of the old Governor and his day, the middle-aged talked of the Judge and how sadly they all would miss him, as they did already his liberal and tender-hearted sisters, whose praise is in all the churches—and his equally kind wife—while the younger portion looked and spoke with more interest of those who were rising up in the family to take the places of those who had gone, and to follow, as we all trust they will, the noble Christian use of wealth and influence.

It was indeed such a funeral as in our "go-ahead" land is seldom seen—quiet, unobtrusive and loving; all had come forth to mourn a friend and honor a Christian; not a word was said about his party or politics, in Church or State; not a word about Slavery or Abolitionism, or Kansas. Such topics were as foreign to the scene and the feelings, as they were to the lesson given of peace and love and holy hopes, and in this spirit was Judge JAY'S eulogium pronounced from the Pulpit to an audience that filled and overflowed the humble, quiet Parish Church, where four generations of the family, including the present, had knelt at the same altar.

To the preacher's mind, Judge JAY was but the humble, faithful Christian man—an example to all, in purity of life and in humility of faith—and so far as he was a public man, a model of what public men should be in what is so often wanting—that is, stern integrity and unstained hands, in every duty he undertook to perform. But I must not exhaust your patience by entering upon that wide eulogium. The closing thought of the sermon was in a still higher strain. It spoke of the peace of the dying Christian and his blessedness, while the dark shadows were gathering around that faith in a crucified Saviour which sheds upon those shadows a light which Death cannot extinguish. M.

Fight with the Comanches—Forty Indians Killed.

An extract of the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* of the 9th, gives the particulars of the conflict between the United States troops and the Comanches, which occurred near the Wichita Village on the 1st inst. A correspondent writes:

Major VAN DORN attacked the Camanches yesterday morning, near the Wichita Village; his express arrived here about two or three hours ago. The action was sharp. Lieut. VAN CAMP is killed, Major VAN DORN is severely wounded; four men died, one man missing, (HOSPITAL STEWARD,) ten men wounded. About forty Camanches killed.

☞ WM. DURBROW, a prominent sailmaker of this City, died suddenly on Sunday last. He was at church in the morning, and fell dead as he was leaving his son's house to attend church in the afternoon. He was, for many years, deacon in the First Baptist Church, and was very much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. His disease was of the heart.

YOUNG DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday morning, found floating in the dock at Pier No. 2 North River. The Coroner was notified.

CITY POLITICS.

A New Congressional Movement in the Fourth District.

Mass-Meeting of the Democracy Near Chatham-square.

Elijah F. Purdy Declines, and Alderman Thomas Stevens Unanimously Nominated.

Mr. Stevens Defines His Position—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

There was a very large meeting of the Democracy near Chatham-square, last evening, called for the purpose of indorsing Alderman THOMAS STEVENS as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. It is understood by many in the District that Supervisor PURDY does not intend to run, and the movement last evening was said to have originated in a desire to secure a candidate who would enter the canvass with spirit and overcome Mr. BARR. Soon after 7 o'clock there was a brass band in attendance, and quite a large gathering of people. At 7½ o'clock there were more than two thousand in the vicinity of the stand; and, at that hour, Mr. CHARLES W. FRANCIS was called to the Chair, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. A series of resolutions, heartily indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration and the State ticket, was read by Mr. MACDONALD, and adopted unanimously. The band played a lively air, and then Mr. STEVENS, after having been loudly called for, came forward amid loud cheering, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I appear before you this evening under peculiar circumstances, being a candidate for a high and honorable position, and appealing directly to the people—believing them to be the source of all political power. Believing that those persons claiming to represent the Democracy of the District have not presented a candidate who cares to assume the duties of the office, who would reflect the sentiments of his constituency, I have determined to become a candidate myself, and to give my reasons for so doing, plainly and publicly. Fellow-citizens, I have seen that, through the machinery worked by intriguers for public office and the spoils thereof, the people have been defrauded of their rightful voice in the selection of candidates for their suffrages. Fellow-citizens, the Democratic Party was the natural birth of the Revolution. It was nurtured by a JEFFERSON and a HENRY, and sustained at a later day by the immortal JACKSON. It was then and it is now the embodiment of the principle so well enunciated in the popular phrase, *Vox populi, vox Dei*—the voice of the people is the voice of God; and, fellow-citizens, it is because I believe it to be so still that, in the face of the frauds I have named, I have felt it to be my duty to announce myself a candidate before the people of the District themselves, and to abide by your decision.

Fellow-citizens, in 1776, the surface of our territory, including Maine and Vermont, but not the western lands, (for which the title was vague, in consequence of the Indians not having ceded it to the English,) was 869,641 square miles. In 1856 we have a territory of 3,250,072 square miles, exceeding, if figures do not deceive me, all Europe, 86,772 square miles. The population in 1776, was 3,000,000. In 1856, nearly 26,000,000. We find our exports in 1776, were $7,161,534; the imports to be $8,907,373. We find in 1856 the exports to be over $220,000,000, and the imports to amount to $200,000,000. Now, fellow-citizens, to what do we owe this mighty increase of our nation and of its commerce? Fellow-citizens, we owe it to the dominance in our State and National Councils of Democratic principles. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I have here to announce to you, that you may understand me, that I am now, and will continue to be, in favor of the distribution of the public lands, as long as I see,—as I have seen—that we have here and in all thickly settled localities, labor struggling in unproductive channels, and bringing but a scanty reward. [Cheers.] The millions that are struggling for a mere pittance in our over-crowded cities, could, were they located upon the rich lands that are now lying waste, earn a comfortable and independent subsistence for themselves and families, and in so doing they would greatly increase the aggregate productiveness of the nation. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I was born and brought up in the District, and I believe I know something of the sentiments of the people. [Cries of "You do, Tom; you do."] And I will say, gentlemen, that without arrogating to myself extraordinary intellect, I am willing now, and shall be ready at any time, to meet any candidate for the suffrages of the people of the Fourth District for discussion, at any time he may desire. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I have been informed that I am too young to represent this District in Congress. In answer to that, I have but to say that those who knew best fixed the age for such representation at 25 years, and that I am somewhat older than that. [Cries of "You are old enough—you'll do."]

The speaker then alluded to his course in the Board of Aldermen; challenged any man to point to a single vote of his that was not in strict accordance with Democratic principles, and concluded as follows:

But while you are all, and severally, cherishing your favorite thought or passion, however, lest you forget that you are a man and an AMERICAN—a man by nature, and an AMERICAN by birth, or free choice; and as an AMERICAN, a national AMERICAN—do not forget how many privileges, and therefore how many numerous and arduous duties you owe to the whole people and to the Federal Government. The orator of prophecy used to say, where AMERICAN liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it; if party strife and blind ambition shall tramp on it and tear it; if folly and madness shall succeed to separate it from that Union by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, and stretch forth its hand with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather around it, and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the grandest moments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

Mr. STEVENS retired amid loud and long-continued cheers, and after several other speakers had been heard, he was nominated unanimously for the office of Representative of the Fourth Congressional District.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—ELIJAH F. PURDY DECLINES.—Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY has declined the Tammany Hall nomination for Congress from the Fourth District—Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards. The reasons which he assigns for so doing are: First, his advancing years; second, his desire to remain in and attend to matters of public benefit which he has undertaken in the Board of Supervisors; and, third, the nature of his private business, which demands his almost constant presence in this City.

This determination of Mr. PURDY was made known yesterday afternoon, and in the evening a special meeting of the nominating Convention was held at Tammany Hall to take action thereon. After organizing, an informal ballot was taken for another nominee when it was found that Mr. SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, of the Tenth Ward, received the highest number of votes.

The Convention then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

General Walbridge on Packed Conventions.

Another mass meeting of the friends of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, in the Third Congressional District, was held at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets last evening. Mr. JOHN B. FOX presided, and Mr. HARRISON made the first speech. General WALBRIDGE, in the course of a speech of some length, freely expressed his opinions with regard to the action of the Convention which nominated Mr. SIGELKOW for the succession in the District.

In this glorious old Third District, (said Mr. WALBRIDGE,) the only serious question involved in the action of the packed Convention is, whether the intelligent and independent Democratic masses are prepared to yield all obedience to those who fatten upon their bounty; those who do they have placed in power, and who then seek to saddle them with obnoxious candidates? We must divert this evil before it is too late. I conscientiously believe we never shall exercise our legitimate share of influence in the public councils until we have overthrown the fraudulent manner in which candidates are now forced upon the people. Nor can we do it during the years we are engaged in a Presidential struggle. The magnitude of the issues then involved, the high excitement that then pervades the country, often cause the voter to deposit his vote without carefully scrutinizing the candidate for the local or even Congressional office, the whole interest concentrating in the success of the Presidential contest. Do you inquire why the South, whose numerical strength in population is greatly inferior to the North—whose facilities for the general diffusion of knowledge are limited when compared with those of the North, has been enabled thus far to exercise such a preponderating influence in our national Administration at Washington? The answer may be readily found in their superior method of designating candidates for popular favor. There the correct, fraudulent ballot-box stuffing and shoulder-hitting Convention system is unknown. The candidate for public favor is presented directly to the suffrages of the people, no corrupt and corrupting caucus presenting him fresh from its demoralizing associations.

At the conclusion of the meeting a procession was formed, which, headed by SANTOW'S Band, marched through the principal streets of the District, with loud cheers for their candidate.

Republican Ratification Meeting in the Seventh Congressional District.

SPEECH OF MR. AUGUSTUS F. DOW.

Last night the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, who are in favor of the election to Congress of Mr. A. F. DOW, met in Jackson-square, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, to express their gratification at that gentleman's nomination, and urge successful efforts to defeat the Administration candidate. The assemblage was large and enthusiastic, but the enthusiasm was not exactly unanimous. Mr. GEORGE BARNES, who was the co-candidate of Mr. DOW for the nomination, had a great many friends present, who gave frequent expression to their feelings in his behalf by uproarious cheering. The meeting, however, was not seriously interfered with by these exhibitions, though at one time the state of affairs looked somewhat threatening. The platform was surrounded by banners and transparencies, bearing Mr. DOW'S name and various inscriptions indicative of the political principles which he was assumed to entertain. A cannon was placed at the front of the platform, and boomed forth repeatedly, filling the square with smoke; innumerable rockets were fired, shooting through the sky in all directions, and, to increase the clamor and applause, two bands discoursed lively music to the crowd.

Mr. LYMAN R. SHEPHERD was nominated Chairman and elected. In the course of a non-committal sort of speech, he was repeatedly interrupted by "Cheers for BARNES."

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was presented and adopted, and then a series of resolutions, reiterating the principles of the Republican Party, severely condemnatory of the Administration, strongly indorsing Mr. DOW, and confidently predicting his success, were put to the meeting and carried. Speeches were made by Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. S. B. DUTCHER and Mr. WARD WILSON. Subsequently the crowd formed in procession, and with banners, flags, transparencies and music, marched to the house of Mr. DOW, who appeared on the balcony amid great cheering. He addressed them in a speech of some length, in which he declared that all men are born equal, and entitled to equal rights and privileges, political and social. He inveighed against those who endeavored to reduce labor below its natural dignity, and indulged in a severe condemnation of the National Administration on the score of the manifold corruptions in managing the public funds. He deprecated the advances of Slavery, which had grown so rampant that men were pointed at with scorn in the national capital if they dared to express their honest opinions against it. As for himself, he would never hesitate to state his sentiments, let the consequences be as they might.

In conclusion, he returned his warm acknowledgments for the favor the Anti-Lecompton[ites] of the Seventh Congressional District had conferred on him, and retired, after wishing them God's blessing and good night.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans and Americans of the Third Assembly District, (Fifth, and parts of Third and Eighth Wards,) insist upon the acceptance of their unanimous nomination to the Assembly by Mr. HENRY A. MESIER. Mr. MESIER at last consents to run; and, looking at the figures of the last election, he can scarcely avoid being elected over the Tammany candidate.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Mr. J. W. MASON has received both the Republican and American nominations for Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District. The result was brought about by Committees of Conference, which met last evening at No. 167 Bowery.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Union of the Republicans and Americans in Kings County.

The American and Republican County Conventions reassembled yesterday afternoon, and, without any great difficulty, agreed to unite upon the basis as heretofore prepared by the American Conference Committee, viz.: The Republicans to have the member of Congress for the Second District, and the Americans the other County officers.

The American Convention met at the City Hotel. The Chairman, Mr. E. T. WOOD, being absent, Mr. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS was called to the Chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. STORY, reported the terms of union agreed upon by the Committees, and that Mr. GERARD M. STEVENS, who received the nomination for County Clerk, had tendered his resignation, if by so doing a union could be effected.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the Sixth Ward, moved that the report of the Committee be received. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON then moved that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. WINSLOW, of the Third Ward, moved that the action of the Conference Committee be indorsed.

Mr. WALKER moved that the motion lay on the table.

Mr. WINSLOW urged the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and if the Republicans saw fit to reject it let them do so, and take the responsibility of preventing a union.

Mr. WALKER opposed the motion to adopt the report, and gave the history of the previous attempts made at forming a union, and declared that the Republicans had not acted in good faith heretofore.

Mr. WILLIS, of the Eighth Ward, moved a series of resolutions repudiating the action of the Conference Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of the Tenth Ward, was opposed to adopting the report, because the Committee had exceeded their authority.

The report of the Conference Committee was then adopted—Ayes 55, Nays 14.

Three hearty cheers were given.

On motion of Mr. WM. B. LAWRS, Messrs. SEYMOUR, FERRS and PECK were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Republican Convention and announce the action taken.

The Convention then adjourned for thirty minutes.

Upon reassembling a Committee from the Republican Convention was admitted. They announced that the proposition made had been accepted and Mr. CHARLES W. THOMAS had been nominated for the office of County Clerk in pursuance of the agreement made.

The report was received and adopted with cheers for the ticket.

On motion a Committee was appointed to announce to the Republican Convention the nominess made by the American Convention for the balance of the County ticket. Some dissatisfaction was manifested by several members from the Eastern District. They wanted the candidates nominated at the last meeting to withdraw and commence anew. After a lengthy discussion Dr. ROWLAND, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following to test the sense of the Convention:

Resolved, That the action of the American Convention at the last meeting was not only premature but informal, and is hereby declared null and void.

Mr. CADY, the nominee for Surrogate, here came forward and asked permission to make a few remarks. Permission having been granted he stated that, if the Convention desired, he was willing that the whole matter should be again submitted to the Conference Committee. Upon the vote being taken the resolution was lost. Ayes 22; noes 48.

The result was received with much applause, and after giving three cheers for the County, Congressional and State tickets, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republican County Convention met at Musical Hall.

The resolutions offered by Judge BERGEN at the last meeting were, upon motion of Mr. CRAZ, of the Seventh Ward, reconsidered.

The American Committee having announced the action of their Convention, Mr. CHARLES W. THOMAS was nominated County Clerk.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE TICKET CHOSEN.

For Congress, Second District—James Humphrey, Rep.

For Surrogate—Howard C. Cady, American.

For Register—C. C. Egan, American.

For County Clerk—Charles W. Thomas, Rep.

For Superintendent of the Poor—John C. Vandervoer, American.

For Coroners—Ira Millspaugh, Alfred Horton, Americans.

For Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, American.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Vanderbilt Democracy of Kings County held a mass meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, last evening. An organization was affected at 7½ o'clock by appointing Dr. JAMES H. HUTCHINS Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made, very briefly, by Daniel S. Dickinson, Colonel Doheny, Dr. John Barber, E. C. Litchfield, (candidate for Congress,) Wm. S. Yard, D. Parmenter, E. F. Brown, J. F. Hennessey, and others. There was a large crowd of spectators attracted by the transparencies and fireworks, and the enthusiasm was great. By 9½ o'clock, however, the meeting was over, and the people had all dispersed to their homes.

The Straight Americans.

The Straight Americans, claiming to represent the Second Congressional District, held an adjourned meeting in the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, last evening. There were eighteen persons present who participated in the proceedings, about half of whom were bolters from the regular Conventions. After a consultation of several hours, the Convention adopted a resolution, requesting "the thirteen bolters from the Congressional Convention" to fill the vacancies in the delegations from each Ward, and meet on Friday evening next, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Among the "Straights" present, were E. C. PERRIN, WM. H. STORMS, Dr. GOT, S. F. MILLIGAN, and other well-known Americans.

There were several delegates to the County Conventions present, who propose to take some steps towards nominating candidates for the County offices, during the week.

ASSEMBLY.—In the District embracing the Fourth and Tenth Wards, HERMANUS B. DURYEE has been renominated for Assembly by the Republicans. He will doubtless also be supported by the Americans.

NEW-YORK.

Nominations for Congress.

Dist.	Republican.	American.	Democrats.
1	L. C. Carter,†	L. C. Carter,	Jno. A. Searing,*
2	Jas. Humphrey,†	Jas. Humphrey,	E. C. Litchfield, Geo. Taylor,* D. E. Sickles,* H. Walbridge,
3	No nomination.	No nomination.	B. F. Purdy,
4	No nomination.	No nomination.	Wm. B. Maclay,*
5	Chas. M. Briggs,	Gilbert C. Dean	Jno. Cochrane,
6	R. H. McCurdy,†	R. H. McCurdy,	Elijah Ward.*
7	Aug. F. Dow,	Geo. Briggs,	
8	Wm. C. Noyes,	No nomination.	No nomination. H. F. Clark,‡ Geny. Lemke, J. P. Hoskin,‡
9	No nomination.	No nomination.	
10	C. H. Van Wyck,	J. D. Friend,	T. M. Niven,
11	Wm. S. Kenyon,	C. V. Barnett,	E. F. Strong,
12	C. L. Beale,	——	R. McClelland,
13	A. B. Olin,*†	A. B. Olin,	D. L. Seymour,
14	*Jas. H. Reynolds.*	Jonas Shear,	E. Corning,*
15	James McKeon,	——	W. F. Odell,
16	G. W. Palmer,	——	A. E. Wolfe,
17	F. L. Spinner,*	——	Jno. F. Goodrich,
18	C. H. Cochrane,*†	C. B. Cochrane,	Chas. Goodyear,
19	J. H. Graham,	——	R. Parker,
20	R. Conkling,	——	F. S. Root,
21	R. H. Duell,	——	——
22	M. I. Lee,	——	R. H. Tyler,
23	Chas. B. Hoard,*	——	Caleb Lyon,‡
24	C. R. Sedgwick,	——	Wm. Taylor,
25	M. Butterfield, H. E. Pottle,*	——	——
26	H. W. Taylor,	——	D. A. Ogden,
27	Alfred Wells,	——	Jno. Arnot,
28	Wm. Irvine,	——	——
29	E. Ely,	J. L. Angle,	E. Trimmer,
30	J. W. Sherman,* Aug. Frank,	——	——
31	S. M. Burroughs*	——	Jas. F. Pratt,
32	E. G. Spaulding*	E. G. Spaulding,	I. T. Hatch,*
33	R. E. Fenton.*	——	D. S. Jenks.

* Renominated. (H.) † Footed. ‡ Independent. Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Italics.

Political Items.

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was renominated for Congress, by acclamation, on Saturday, by the Democracy of Albany, (Fourteenth District.)

The Trenton *Gazette* publishes a card from Judge RAYMOND, backed by the certificate of three residents of Dickerstown, denying the assertion of Mr. ROBERT HARTNOX that the Judge received $1,000 for proving the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Wantage.

St. Luke's Day at St. Luke's Hospital.

The holy day of St. Luke was celebrated yesterday by a special service at St. Luke's Hospital, situated on Fifty-fourth-street, corner of Sixth-avenue, and connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The little chapel of the institution, which is a plain but elegant structure, was well filled on the occasion, the bulk of the congregation consisting of crinoline. At the conclusion of evening service by Dr. MONAST[ERIO], assisted by several other clergymen, the Rev. Doctor proceeded to read an interesting report of the proceedings of the institution since its opening.

THE REPORT

commenced by congratulating the congregation on the completion of the buildings of the institution, which spoke for themselves as to their fitness for the purpose for which they had been erected, and as being eminently satisfactory. The architect was J. W. RICE: the carpenters, HERNSHAW and GIBSON, and the masons, STEWARD and SMITH, who had all performed their contracts in a highly creditable manner. The institution was opened on the 13th May, 1858, since when the following transactions had taken place:

Received as inmates	55
Died	10
Left by request	1
Left by advice	1
Discharged	19
Remaining	24
Total	55

To account for this apparently disproportionate mortality, the report states that several of the patients had been received, who had been denied admittance to the City Hospital, and others had been taken from the Infirmary of the Church of the Holy Communion, in a far advanced stage of consumption. Six of the remaining inmates occupied private rooms. They were principally clerks and journeymen mechanics, who lived in private boarding-houses, where they could not obtain proper attendance, but in the Hospital they experienced all the care and comforts of home. And while the care of the body was not neglected, the concerns of the soul were looked after, justifying the motto of the institution:

"*Corpus curare, animam salvare.*"

The institution was Episcopalian, but that did not preclude the admission of persons of other communions—none were excluded in consequence of difference of creed. On the contrary, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and others had become inmates of the hospital. And while the chapel was open to them as well as to the Episcopalian inmates, inasmuch as some might object to its form of worship, all were free to attend or not, as they might see fit. In the establishment was a resident physician of great skill; and in cases requiring it, consulting physicians of the first eminence were called in. A resident Superintendent was required, and, in a short time, no doubt, the services of one would be secured. On the whole, Saint Luke's, though a religious hospital, yielded to none of a more secular character in usefulness, short as has been its existence. The report went on to speak in terms of high commendation of the sisters of the Holy Communion, who attended the patients as nurses gratuitously, and expressed a hope that more would soon be added to the number. The following had been the receipts and expenditures, during the existence of the institution:

Receipts	$2,408 [illegible]
Expenses	1,[illegible]
Balance in hand	$[illegible] 15

The patients in private rooms paid $8 00 per week, but the cost to the institution was $4 26 each, which would be augmented during Winter by the price of fuel. The institution derived its principal support from the Board of Missions, collections in the chapel and private donations, besides contributions in the shape of provisions occasionally. Besides, visitors to the Hospital sometimes left substantial proofs of their good will, as in the case of a lady, who quietly slipped into the hand of the person who showed her over the premises $300. The report then alluded in complimentary terms to the Junior Association, which had sought out patients, and contributed $1,000 to the institution, and to a number of ladies, who had visited several hospitals, and thereby gathered useful hints for carrying on the St. Luke's, as well as given useful garments and recommended suitable furniture, at a cost of $3,175. It concluded with a hope that the Church would foster and encourage the institution, so that in time the wonder would be, under the blessing of God, that the community could have done without it for so long a time.

The Rev. Mr. DYER then made a few congratulatory remarks, urging on the congregation the duty and the privilege of providing for the wants of the bodies of the sick, as well as the necessities of the soul, concluding with an earnest appeal to all to think, watch and pray, in order that the institution might be brought into notice, and receive a blessing from on high.

The offertory was then sung by the Choir, during which a collection was taken up. A final prayer was offered for the success of the institution, and the benediction closed the services.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS AT HYDE PARK.—Two persons who stand charged with passing counterfeit bills in this City, were arrested at Hyde Park on Wednesday last. The counterfeits are "fives," "tens" and "twenties" on the Orange Bank, Lee Bank, Market Bank of Troy, and the Windham County Bank. They are a man and woman, passing as husband and wife, and stated that their names were GARRETT. GARRETT was sentenced for fifteen years for the same crime a few years since, but was pardoned by Gov. HUNT.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Mme. George Sand—Her House and Occupations—A Friendly Appreciation—The Friend Music—A Royal Pedigree—The Princess Ghyka—Rehearsal as a Vocalist—The Ghyka Family—A Family Festivity—An Adopted Prince—Princess Ghyka as a Journalist—French Learned Men—The Brussels Literary Congress—The Vivacities and Glory of Count Morny—The Bitaddeld Games—The Seventh Grand with Hermwitz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 27, 1858.

For some months past the public has had no sign of life from Mme. GEORGE SAND, that brilliant and active brain that never rests. The public, which never loses its interest in her least movements, is beginning to inquire anxiously about her. Some of her later literary efforts of this gifted lady, it must be admitted, were not up to that standard to which she had accustomed her millions of readers and admirers in all parts of the world, and it is now said that she is laboring exclusively on a work which she hopes will again rally around her pen the enthusiasm which crowned its earlier efforts.

Mme. SAND lives in a retired chateau called Nohant, on the banks of the Indre, about 180 miles from Paris, and in the heart of that most lovely and interesting old French province, La Touraine. She rarely comes to Paris, but receives and entertains many friends at her home. Nohant is a modern palace, built in the time of Louis Quatorze. A large English garden is attached to the chateau, which never [illegible] some SAND as a promenade and as an occupation for leisure hours. The house is elegantly and comfortably furnished, and her working room is full of curiosities and rarities of all kinds. The habits of the vicinity of the place are not those of every body. She rises at one o'clock in the day; her breakfast is a cup of black coffee without sugar. As soon as she has taken it, she descends to the garden, and if she is not too much pressed for time, takes a hoe and goes to work at her flower beds. She adores flowers, and has the finest in her neighborhood. She is fond also of animals and her habitation resembles an ark. Her Havana lap-dog, Marquis, never quits her; she has Bengal parrots, native birds and chickens, for which she has built a palace; she has cows and horses; but for several years has renounced horseback riding. She has a caprice for turtles, and keeps a small one continually on her work-table. As soon as she gets up in the morning she makes a cigarette, and never ceases smoking till she goes to bed again. This is her only vice, and it is one she regrets, but she avows she cannot conquer it. At dinner, which is always gay, when there are guests, and this is the most usual, the Amphitryon drinks water only—exceptionally a glass of Spanish wine at the dessert. The evening is spent in reading, in music, and in needle work. Madame SAND is a good musician, and the works of her needle, in tapestry especially, are admirable. Among the other writers, she is particularly fond of the works of SCOTT and COOPER. At 11 o'clock she retires to her library and works all the night, till 6 o'clock in the morning, and then sleeps till 11. She writes with great facility; she reads and corrects but once her manuscript; her splendid style is natural to her, and comes without study.

A late writer, an intimate friend of GEORGE SAND, has given us an exceedingly fine and cleverly drawn appreciation of the authoress of Indiana. It is well that the public should be enlightened on her character and habits, for it is certain that the half of France and more than that of the rest of the world, regard her as a sort of ill-sexual monster, whose name ought not to be pronounced to children's ears. She is accused of thousand offences, not the least of which is that of having broken up many happy households during her younger days. She is represented as a virago, generally dressed in male attire, with a whip or a gun in her hand, making war against men and beasts, and nothing could be further from the truth. Whatever may have been the influence of her pen, personally GEORGE SAND is kind-hearted, mild, facile to those around her, and above all benevolent to excess. She gives largely to her village, she pays a doctor and a druggist by the year to take care of her peasants, she takes seriously the style of her tenantry and treats her Berrichons, who in return adore and venerate her; she is more pleased in their midst than in the society she encounters at Paris, where, against her will, she is obliged to make an exhibition of her good sou.

Madame SAND is not much changed from the beauty which made her so remarkable in her youth. She is but little fuller in person, and is yet a small woman. Her feet and hands are marvels of perfection, her forehead, and especially her eyes, have preserved their brilliancy and their regularity. Her face is long and oval, and while it expresses great vigor and intellect, charms with a frank expression of goodness. She is capable of assuming, when she pleases, the air of a great lady, and when she encounters people who *pose*, she knows perfectly how to make them respect the grand-daughter of Marshal SAXE and of the Countess of KAYNIGSMARK. These two opposite elements of her nature are manifested in the smallest details; she is, at the same time, plebian and patrician, and this is not the least curious feature of her character. Proud, loyal, brave and resolute, she resembles more a man of honor than a sensitive woman, nevertheless she sheds tears at a melo-drama and exhibits [illegible] the naive gayety of a child. She is [illegible] everything; she loves to see laughing faces around her, she laughs heartedly, and that, too, at a stupidity, a fat *jeu de mot*. But the moment she is alone she falls back into a vein of [illegible]; if she is to be drawn out by others, she is [illegible] tive, does not know how to talk, her mind is [illegible] called [illegible] of her genius; not a word of hers is repeated, everything in her is concentrated; she is all [illegible] order that she shall become expressive, she must have before her ink and paper. Simple and natural she has not the ordinary vanity of an author; her pen once laid down, she ceases to think of her works, even forgets them, and does not care to talk about them. She is indulgent for others, and, unlike many of the literature, has no jealousy for others' successes. She never repeats from labor; scarcely is one book finished when she commences another. Her romances and plays are created by the dozen. They amuse her while she is writing them until the characters are fully developed; after that she grows more and more impatient until the moment arrives to write them.

In her memoirs, published three years ago, she speaks often of a person named VIARDOT. This person, who was the friend of her childhood, is a poor workwoman; for Madame SAND, although she has royal blood in her veins, was born and brought up among "the people." Viardot has gone to live at Nohant, and is still the friend of Madame SAND, who often seats her by her side at the dinner table. This is almost her only fashion in her own set; two or three other persons are on intimate terms in her house, but VIARDOT stands first. She has many friends in the ranks of the other sex, to whom she is devoted, and for whom she is ever ready to render a service, and, what is more, she replies punctually to all letters addressed to her.

In fine, GEORGE SAND is the finest female writer this country has yet produced. In her private character the world has said much, too much, harm of her; she has qualities of the heart which go far toward redeeming the wrongs her earlier writings may have done.

It is well known that GEORGE SAND descends from the illustrious Marshal SAXE and the Kings of Poland on the paternal side. One of our readers is about to represent a grand drama entitled "Maurice de Saxe." It will embrace thirty years of the life of the Grand Marshal, who loved ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR and was loved by Mlle. FAVART. In this piece, a young woman of Dresden, who appears in the prologue, gives light between the acts to a child which becomes the heroine of the piece, and which is developed afterwards into the grandmother of GEORGE SAND, exactly as the illustrious authoress has described her in her curious and interesting Memoirs.

Another female celebrity in the literary world has been brought to the direction of the [illegible] after a long retirement to private life, by a [illegible] fortunate accident. ANNIES [illegible] years ago the companion of [illegible] ANASTASIA RUSS, [illegible] others of that bright galaxy of [illegible] Press, since [illegible] who then a [illegible] was the rendezvous of the joyous band, and the scene of many a tournament of wit and of gay merry-making. On the side of the women there was not the less distinction nor brilliancy than on that of the men. Not only were they handsome, but they were clever to the ends of their fingers. But one of the whole band of the *Bas-bleuesses* (the female part of the band) has made her way in the world, and that one is ANNIES DE SOUSSAY. She married the Prince GHYKA, the unfortunate Prince who was killed a few evenings ago on the Champs Elysées, by being thrown from his carriage

to him, and tugged of her to leave her hand, and allow him to tell her fortune. The author of *La Comédie Humaine*, after gravely taking the hands he held, gazed for a long time at their lines with a concentrated attention. A general silence stilled all the conversation—so profound that one of the party, Eugène Lami, has declared that the expression which has become so celebrated about "One might have heard the rustling of a pollen-dust wings!" At the end of fifteen minutes, Balzac had finished his examination, and Mlle. de Berny inquired her fate. "Relate it!" continued Balzac. "I am to have good luck!" "Better than you ever dreamed!" "M. Rossi will publish soon the romance I have given him!" "Better than that—you will reign!" "Over the *Revue des Deux Mondes*?" "Over a people!" This last exclamation of the illustrious author of the *Comédie Humaine*, notwithstanding the immense respect in which he was held, provoked a burst of laughter that nearly crushed in Gavarni's ceiling. "Laugh as much as you please," replied Balzac, shrugging his robust shoulders. "What is written is written. God is great, and I am his prophet."

Balzac's prediction came true. A few years afterwards Aurore de Sobieski married the Prince Gréca, Hospodar of Wallachia, and she thus became a reigning princess. On account of the troubles in the Danubian Principalities, the Prince Gréca resigned his power some time ago, and came to France to await the proceedings of the Conference of Paris, lately convened, and to further his candidacy for election as Hospodar under the new organization. The Princess Gréca simply intended for her husband's success, had just brought from the press a political pamphlet, entitled, "Wallachia Before Europe, a moral and political exposition of the condition of that Principality, and a glorification of the House of Gréca."

A serious fatality has pursued this family in its male branch. The great Grégoire Gréca, Hospodar of Wallachia and founder of the fortunes of the family, was strangled by order of the Sultan for refusing to cede Bucharest. A cousin of the late Grégoire Gréca, who had also been Hospodar, committed suicide a year ago under extraordinary circumstances, and now we have the death by accident of the last Hospodar of Wallachia in the streets of Paris, and in a manner which recalls vividly the death of the much-regretted Duke of Orléans.

But something more curious still has characterized the marriages which have been solemnized in the Gréca family. Recently the Marquis Rasori married a young Princess Gréca, who had become daughter-in-law of the ex-Hospodar Bibesco, by a chain of marriages which reads more like romance than reality. The old Prince Bibesco, having no children, adopted a neice of his wife, Mlle. Zoë Mavrocordato, a Moldavian of great beauty and accomplishments, to whom this adoption soon gave an immense fortune. The old Prince Brancovano, who was a Prince of the empire, and who might have chosen from among the highest names of Europe or Asia, desired, for a good reason, to give to his adopted daughter a husband from an obscure family. He wished to have over him an absolute control.

With this view he chose Gennes Bibesco, a youth of the people, who had just returned from school at Paris with a brilliant education. He obtained from his son-in-law what he desired—implicit obedience. As soon as eight o'clock sounded at the Palace Brancovano, in the evening, Gennes Bibesco was at home. But Gennes at last grew tired of the caprices of the old prince, and, notwithstanding all his good fortune, the love of his wife and six children she had borne him, he fell desperately in love with a woman younger than his wife, and who was her equal in beauty. But this woman was the wife of the Spathar Constantine Gréca, brother of the two Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, Grégoire (just dead) and Alexandre Gréca. She, also, this other beauty, had children, and one of these is precisely the young Constantine Gréca, who has just married the Marquis Rasori. Gennes Bibesco, afterwards Hospodar himself, had enough influence to brave the Metropolitan, (Bishop,) and to procure two divorces—his own and that of the wife of the Spathar. He celebrated at once two brilliant marriages, and as this new union was found in its turn, there happened this singular and rather piquant particularity, that the family offered children of three values, *sans* of fathers and mothers all living! At the present time the Spathar husband of the second wife of Bibesco is dead. His first wife, Zoë Mavrocordato, adoptive daughter of the old Prince Brancovano, is a maniac, and lives, consequently, in obscurity.

You will recollect that the Emperor Napoleon has a pretty cousin who formerly made him so much trouble he was obliged to expel her from the empire. This lady, Madame de Solms, Princess Bonaparte, after wandering about through Italy for some time, finally fixed herself at Aix in Savoy, where she became the companion of Eugène Sue, and where she first published her Memoirs. Memoirs well filled with events, notwithstanding they were written by a lady at 27 years of age. But her Memoirs did not produce much noise in the world, and now I have before me two numbers of a monthly journal, entitled, *Les Matinées d'Aix-les-Bains*, of which "Marie de Solms, née Wyse-Bonaparte," is publisher and editor. The journal is not lacking in the quantity of its matter, but it does not seem to be particularly brilliant in the quality. It will no doubt have at least a success of curiosity. But the greatest success of the pretty but troublesome little Princess is with the authorities. She is always in a law-suit. She publishes in one of the numbers of the *Matinées* a severe article criticising the management of the Thermal Springs at Aix, signed by the Count Eugène de Varenoux. This article accused the authorities, and both the publisher of the journal and the author of the article were threatened with expulsion from the country. But Marie replies in her journal that it is against the Sardinian law for the authorities of Aix to set up a preventive censorship, and that she will continue to criticize the conduct of the management till there is a reform.

An example of the manner in which the law on the liberty of the Press is applied in the departments, lately occurred to M. Fournier, the able theatrical and musical critic of the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*. Madame Cabel, the leading singer at the Opera Comique of this city, was singing at Dijon for the benefit of the poor. After the conclusion of the evening's performances, the Prefect of the Department did not come forward on stage to congratulate the artists, as is the habit under the circumstances. M. Fournier remarked this circumstance, and, in his account of the proceedings, published in the *Constitutionnel*, observed that the Prefect was no doubt absent at the close of the performances, or, with the other official personages, he would have come forward to congratulate Madame Cabel for her fine singing and her generous contribution to the poor of the place. This apparently inoffensive remark of Fournier's, although intended maliciously, (and, we may add, justly so,) nearly cost him his place on the two Government journals. The Prefect was furious, and demanded the writer's disgrace with such insistance that the Ministry ordered the *Constitutionnel* to publish a disavowal, in which it was declared that the words of M. Fournier found a place in the journal unknown to the publishers, and that they condemned this intermeddling of a musical critic with the conduct or motives of official personages!

M. Bayard, author of several works of romance and of a good many successful plays, was this week condemned to a year's imprisonment for attempting to pass off an actor, named Blaser, on his round-the-loves, with whom he has had difficulty in regard to his wife, as a high officer of police. M. de Bayard, who belongs to a good family, and inherited a fortune, boasts of having swallowed fifty thousand francs worth of champagne, and while under the effects of this wine, no doubt, he united himself to Blaser, an usher at the Gymnase theatre, to play a practical joke on some acquaintance. It was in regard to his quasi-alliance that he attempted an intimidation upon Madame Bayard, his mother; but in France offences of this nature are punished with great severity, and notwithstanding the well-known honor and high moral character of M. de Bayard, the evidence was too positive, and he was condemned. M. Bayard has received a sentence of three months' imprisonment. There is a general sympathy felt for these two gentlemen, for no two individuals are better or more widely known in the fashionable resorts of Paris than they.

A Congress of literary men, for the consideration of the question of international copyright, is now in session at Brussels; but you will be able to obtain the proceedings in full in the journals.

The astounding performances of young Paul Morphy have brought the excitement in the chess-playing world of this city up to white heat. On Monday last he played against and beat, blindfolded, eight of the best players of Paris at one time! The Café de la Regence, to which this extraordinary feat occurred, has two large rooms on the ground floor. In the first room, which is full of marble tables, were seated the eight adversaries of Mr. Morphy. In the second room, for which are two billiard tables, was seated the single player. A large portion of this room, including the billiard tables, was shut off from the crowd by a cord, and behind the tables, in a large arm-chair, sat Mr. Morphy, with his back nearly directly to the crowd. Two gentlemen, reporting for the Press, kept the game, and two other gentlemen, Messrs. Tournoux and Arnoux de Rivière, called out the moves, or rather carried them from one room to the other. The adversaries of Mr. Morphy were Messrs. Barnes, Burnett, Barnières, Lequerre, (the distinguished sculptor,) Perrin, Patt and Cazon. They were all either old or middle-aged men, and expert players, while Mr. Morphy is but twenty-one years of age. The boards of the eight players were numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order in which it have given the names of the gentlemen. At 11½ o'clock the game commenced, Mr. Morphy playing first on P2. (The games were conducted in French, Mr. Morphy speaking French perfectly.) At o'clock No. 7 was beaten with an unlocked-for check-mate. Soon after 8 o'clock No. 6 abandoned the game as hopeless, and half an hour later M. Lequerre, No. 8, played for and gained a draw game. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 were soon after beaten. At 10 o'clock No. 4 made the blind player accept a draw game, but it was 10½ o'clock before M. Cazon, No. 3, a very old gentleman, who contended with great desperation, was beaten. Thus he beat six, while two, who acted on the defensive and only sought a draw game, effected their purpose, but a draw game, under such circumstances, ought to be considered equivalent to a beat.

During the entire game, which lasted just ten hours, Mr. Morphy sat with his knees and eyes against the bare wall, never once rising or looking toward the audience, nor even taking a particle of drink or other refreshment. His only movements were those of crossing his legs from side to side, and occasionally thumping a tune with his fingers on the arms of the fauteuil. He cried out his moves without turning his head. Against 1, 2, 3, and 6 and 7, who were not up to the standard of the other three players, he frequently made his move instantaneously after receiving theirs. He was calm throughout, and never made a mistake, nor did he call a move twice. It must be recollected, moreover, that Morphy played "against the field"—in other words, that around each of the eight boards there was a large collection of excellent chess-players, who gave their advice freely, and who had eight times longer to study their play than the single player. He played certainly against fifty men, and they never ceased for a moment making supposed moves and studying their game most thoroughly during the long intervals that necessarily fell to each board. And yet Morphy who was out of sight of these eight boards, saw the game plainer on each than those who surrounded them! I could scarcely have believed the thing possible if I had not seen it. At the end of the game there was a shout from the three hundred throats present, which made one believe he was back again in old Tammany Hall! The fact is, there was a considerable number of Englishmen and Americans present, (among the latter was Professor Mapes, who took a deep interest in this extraordinary game,) but much the larger number were French. Morphy did not seem at all fatigued, and appeared so modest that the gravity and admiration of the French knew no bounds. He was shaken by the hand and complimented till he hung down his head in confusion. One gray-haired old man, an octogenarian chess-player, stroked his hair with his hands, as he would a child of his own, and showered him with terms of endearment. Morphy has no beard yet, and looks more like a school-boy than a world's champion. He escaped from the excited crowd as soon as possible, and left, with some friends, to get something to eat. It is not necessary to point out to chess-players the immensity of the intellectual feat; every one will admit that it borders upon the miraculous, and, as was remarked by one of his antagonists, M. Lequerre, such a mind never did exist, and, perhaps, never will again.

Yesterday the match between Harrwitz and Morphy was resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; but in this instance the players were seated alone up stairs, and three boards were kept down-stairs on which the progress of the game was marked out for the benefit of the large crowd in attendance. At 7 o'clock the game was drawn—*nil*—showing that M. Harrwitz has picked up a little since his four successive defeats of last week. The game between them now stands Harrwitz two, Morphy four, one drawn. The winner of the first seven games is the victorious party. This afternoon they are to play the eighth game. A large amount of money is staked on this game, for the friends of Mr. Harrwitz are not wanting in "back-bone," while Mr. Morphy has friends with him from New-Orleans who are capable and willing to back him in millions if the occasion offers. MALAKOFF.

LONDON.

General Political Review—A London Israelite—Alderman Salomons—Scandal about Lord Cardigan—Sale of Lord Derby's Favorite—Theatrical Success of Charles Kean—His Benefactress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

If political dullness can be said to be capable of reaching a climax, we may certainly consider ourselves to have arrived at that point during the past week. Our neighbors in France have nothing whereon to hang their fanciful webs of conjecture, save the contemplated visit of Prince Napoleon to Warnaw, which here excites neither interest nor curiosity. From Italy we hear of nothing but semi-political demonstrations in the theatres of Venice and Florence, and of certain apocryphal correspondence between the Courts of Vienna and Naples, respecting the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with England and France. Preparations for a general election in Spain give English politicians no concern; and the precise terms on which the Prussian Regency is finally to be fixed, troubles us as little. I may observe, in passing, that the stories current a short time ago regarding the domestic affairs of the youthful Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, are no longer credited by well-informed persons in England. I learned from one of the diplomatic body, who was in Berlin at the time of Queen Victoria's visit, that the knotty point said to have been solved by Her Majesty's interposition, was no other than the hour for dinner at Babelsburg. The traditional custom of dining at 4 o'clock had proved irksome to the English bride; but having been prescribed by the Queen of Prussia upon the marriage of her nephew, and that rigid patroness of etiquette having declined to approve of its alteration, there was no recourse but to appeal to an equally exalted personage for the desired sanction. It was the first grand trial of strength between out-going Russian ideas and in-coming English notions; and great, accordingly, was the satisfaction of the Anti-Muscovite waiters on Providence when the Anglo-Saxon hour for sitting down to dinner was announced as having superseded that of the old routine. Such are the questions which frequently form the staple of Court cabals.

Two or three contested elections, shortly about to be decided, form the subject of brief paragraphs in our journals. The only one of them that possesses any degree of interest is that for Greenwich, where Mr. Angerstein, a conservative Whig, is opposed by Alderman Salomons, Ex-Lord Mayor of London, the first Jew that has offered himself as a candidate since the repeal of the Disabilities, which so long excluded members of his race from the British Parliament. Mr. Salomons is perhaps the best specimen of his kindred, in many points of view, that is to be found in England. His personal appearance and demeanor are equally unlike those of his nation. Nobody, in fact, would ever in society take him to be a Jew; whereas nobody could sit five minutes in company with any member of the Rothschild, Goldsmid or Montefiore family without being struck by the indelible marks of an "unmingled people." Mr. Salomons is not as rich as some of these, but he is highly esteemed in the city; he is Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank, and an influential Director of several other joint-stock companies. He lives a good deal at Tunbridge Wells, where he possesses a charming villa; but his house in town is the scene of constant hospitality, and it is his ambition to be surrounded by literary men and artists, more especially those who form the leading ornaments of our Academy and Societies of water colors. The votaries of fashion are more frequently to be met with at the epicurean table of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, in Piccadilly; while men like Landseer and Roberts, Maclise and Cooper are more frequently to be found at the less ostentatious board of Mr. Salomons, in Cumberland-place. No man, however, is wise at all times; and the good sense of the Alderman seemed to have forsaken him in some of his recent speeches at Greenwich, in which he seems to have been trying to play fast and loose with popular principles. Had it not been so, the *Times* would hardly have dealt him the back-handed blow it did the other day, plainly telling its readers that the wealthy Israelite had but one chance of getting into Parliament, viz.: by the profuse expenditure of his money. What has done him most harm is, I is affecting to treat with contempt the question of the ballot. All advanced politicians amongst us are strongly in favor of the silent as opposed to the noisy mode of voting at elections. The aristocracy, as a class, are bitterly opposed to it, and so at home are our millionaires, millionaire bankers and every Jew that I has acquainted with. The reason is plain—they are all governed by the same mistrust of popular feeling, because they are all conscious of many secret leanings opposed to popular sympathy.

The parties assembled at aristocratic country houses, during the past month, have had singularly few piquant subjects of gossip for the morning-room or after-dinner talk. Amongst the few, however, has been the hero of so many curious tales of love and war, Lord Cardigan. During last season, scandal was busy with his name in connection with a lady of good family to whom his attentions in public were ostentatiously marked. Miss D——, though neither particularly young nor handsome, had always occupied a certain position in good society, and she was often remarked as being one of the most accomplished equestrians to be seen in Rotten-row. Her family and friends gave out that the noble Earl, who had for some years been estranged from his wife, professed his determination to marry her if ever he should be free to do so. Very unexpectedly the contingency has occurred. Lady Cardigan died after a few hours' illness, some weeks ago, at her residence in London, and the leader of the crazy charge at Balaklava is once more emancipated from the marital thrall. And now the question, among those who have nothing better to think of is, will he marry Miss D——? The lady herself, has founded an establishment of her own and [illegible] for her residence, passage in my [illegible] very near the residence of the well-known Duchess of Sutherland, close to Hyde Park, where Lord William Russell was murdered some years ago by a lunatic, Cesarowitzka.

Since my last, Lord Derby's much-coveted horse Tesephalite, having won the "Grand Duke Michael Stakes," the subscriptions for which amounted to nine hundred guineas, has been sold to Lord Glasgow, at the price reserved at the recent auction of the noble Earl's stud at Doncaster. Instead of twenty-five hundred, the Prime Minister thus obtained three thousand nine hundred guineas for his favorite.

The Princesses theatre, which has been closed during the greater part of September, reopens to-morrow night. The popularity of its enterprising lessee never seems destined to wane. I am happy to be able to say upon the best authority, that the net result of his brilliant succession of experiments in the elaborate reproduction of Shakespeare's plays during his tenancy of the theatre in Oxford-street, has been the accumulation of a handsome fortune. And no man more deserved success than Charles Kean. Besides the service he has rendered to the drama by his historic restorations, and the debt of obligation which the English public owe him for the prolonged series of chaste and instructive theatrical amusements in our time, he possesses a claim on the sympathy and respect of all good men in his stainless private character and exemplary domestic worth. One fact alone which happens to be within my own knowledge speaks volumes in his favor. A short time after he had entered into possession of the Princesses theatre, and commenced the costly experiments which have attracted so much of public attention, his wife's sister was left a widow with eleven children wholly unprovided for. Mr. and Mrs. Kean did not hesitate to adopt them all, and this not nominally or with any niggard hand, but literally, and in the fulness of affectionate and liberal care. He has but one daughter of his own; but when asked what family he has he commonly answers 12 children, and he acts thoroughly up to the spontaneously assumed obligation. No expense is spared in their education and culture, and all look up to him as their father. The eldest Miss Chapman very recently surprised her uncle by the expression of a wish to participate in the labors of the theatre, for which he had never supposed her to possess any peculiar taste, and which she had never been asked in any way to share. He rather thought to dissuade her from the attempt, but her own good feeling overbore all obstacles. Mr. Kean accompanied her to Bath, where she made her *début*, under an assumed name, and the following week she appeared at the Princesses as *Jessica*, in the "Merchant of Venice," a character which she sustained with unaffected grace and *naiveté*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Superior Court—Nos. 110, 174, 177, 367, 381, 383, 394, 4, 34, 242, 248, 232, 238, 419, 420, 428, 432 to 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449¾, 450.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1682, 1686, 1688, 1857 to 1860, 1862, 1863, 1865, 974, 1712, 1696, 1710, 1824. *Part II.*—Nos. 1749, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848 to 1850, 1852 to 1856.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 121, 123, 134, *137 to 140, 61, 99, 24, 25, 29, 67, 106, 101, 141 to 144.*

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2035, 1299, 1650, 1307, 1309, 1657, 1948, 1687, 1601, 1619, 1107, 1451, 1675, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1613, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1753, 1755. *Part II.*—Nos. 476, 1878, 1884, 1746, 1752, 840, 848, 1346, 1514, 1672, 2074, 2078, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2128, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2146, 2152, 2154, 2156. *Part III.*—Nos. 1958, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2024, 2026, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2064, 2076, 2072, 1221, 1462, 1522, 1696.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Oct. 16.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Appointment of a Receiver.

A petition was filed last week in this Court by Bliss and Brown, creditors of the "North American Gutta Percha Company," asking for the sequestration of the Corporation property and the appointment of a Receiver for the same. Claims against the Company to the amount of $60,000 were represented. The Court ordered that Edward S. Jones be appointed Receiver and Richard T. Deming, Esq., of No. 60 Wall-street, be appointed Referee to take the proper securities.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Oct. 18.

Before Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

In re William R. Hughes, respondent, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This case came up on appeal from a judgment entered on the report of a referee. The action was brought on a note taken under the following state of facts: Stewart and Baylis, the assignees to the plaintiff, contracted with the defendants to grade the track of the railroad at certain prices, payable monthly, on the estimate of the engineer. Nine of these estimates had been paid at the office of R. & G. L. Schuyler, the defendants having their office in a room rented from that firm, and in the same building. On the presentation of the claim for the tenth estimate, Baylis was told by the Schuylers' clerk that they had not money enough, and proposed to pay $3,156 70 in cash and to give the note of R. & G. L. Schuyler, at 30 days for the balance, which was $3,500. Baylis said if the Company had not the money he would take a note with interest added. The note was given, and a receipt signed by Stewart & Baylis for $3,656 70 was taken. The money was not paid, and the holders offered to surrender it to the defendants. The defendants set up that the claim was paid by the note, and show that at its date the Schuylers were indebted to the Company in the sum of $200,000, and that they charged the Company with the whole amount of the receipt.

Judge Pierrepont, delivering the opinion of the Court, said: Stewart and Baylis having done all this work, the amount claimed was due. It has not been paid in money, nor has it been released by any formal instrument. The defendants have received the consideration upon which this action is found, and for it they have nothing. The fact that the Schuylers charged the Company with this note makes no difference in the matter. The Company gave credit to a large amount at the time and they parted with no new consideration in consequence of such charge. To make the receipt of the Schuylers' note operate as payment *pro tanto*, it was necessary for the defendants to show an agreement to take it as actual payment. Merely taking it and giving a receipt in full is not sufficient to establish such agreement. The facts, therefore, are correctly found by the referee, and he has drawn therefrom a just conclusion of law. The receipt given did not preclude an inquiry into the agreement actually made in respect to the terms on which the note was taken, and it follows that what was said at the time was competent evidence. The terms of the agreement, if one was made, are to be determined upon a just consideration of what the parties to the transaction said at that time. There was no error in the admission of the evidence, and judgment must be affirmed with costs.

Judge Russell Not to be Tried—A Nolle Prosequi Entered—The Case of Billy Mulligan Again—Explanatory Letter from Mr. George Wilkes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Balcom.

Yesterday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer was held pursuant to adjournment, Judge Balcom presiding. Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, moved that a Special Grand Jury should be ordered, to meet next Monday morning. The criminal business of the county, he said, was no very large that, unless something was done to relieve it, the jails would be filled. No less than 439 persons were now incarcerated for felony, and there were 250 cases of bonded persons, out on bail, waiting to be disposed of by the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury connected with the Court of General Sessions were now in session, but they would be discharged on Saturday, and it was necessary that a new Grand Jury should succeed them immediately. The Court granted the motion.

Judge Russell's trial for assault and battery.

The trial of Judge Russell, B. Ullman and others, indicted at the suit of George Wilkes, John Darcie and others for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music being first in order, the following letter from Ex-Recorder Smith, was read by the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt:

New-York, Oct. 12, 1858.

Joseph Blunt, Esq., District-Attorney, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have been retained as counsel in the suit of The People vs. Judge Russell, on a complaint of Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie.

I have carefully examined the facts and the law that will control the case, and the conclusion to which I have arrived is that the indictment cannot legally be sustained. A trial, in my opinion, would not be productive of any beneficial results. I have so advised my clients, and they have submitted the matter to my discretion. I think a *nol. pros.* ought to be entered.

If you concur with me, let that course be adopted. It will be satisfactory to the complainants, and certainly, in my opinion, no benefit can result from further litigation in this matter. I am compelled to be at the Court of Appeals on Monday morning, or I would have met you at the Oyer and Terminer, as I contemplated to do at our interview on Friday. Very respectfully, &c., JAS. M. SMITH.

After reading the letter, Mr. Blunt said that as the alleged assault and battery were a private affair, and as he felt satisfied that the indictment for riot could not be sustained, he felt it to be his duty to comply with the suggestions of the letter. He had therefore to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and withdrawn the indictment.

The Mulligan case further postponed.

Mr. Blunt, having thus disposed of Judge Russell's impending trial for riotous assault and battery, addressing the Court, said that in relation to the case of Wm. Mulligan, he held in his hand an affidavit from the District-Attorney, recapitulating the various dilatory motions which had been made in the case, alluding to Mulligan's having once run out of Court, and forfeited his bail, and asking that Mulligan should be sent back for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

Mulligan was called by the Clerk, but of course no Mulligan appeared, for the very sufficient reason that he left this City on Friday afternoon to attend the coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey, in Canada. Mr. Blunt moved that his recognizance be forfeited, and an order to that effect was entered by the Court. Ex-Judge Phillips, entering the Court soon after, argued that the order of Judge Sutherland referred to the next Oyer and Terminer, and not to the present one, this meeting of the Court being merely an *adjourned* one. The Judge took the same view of Judge Sutherland's order, and decided that by the terms of Mulligan's recognizance he was not bound to appear until next term, and therefore the order of forfeiture must be vacated. As for the capias to send here the man before us, Judge Phillips said, Governor Wright must be approached thereon. The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE WILKES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As it may seem strange, after the pains which I expended to have Judge Russell indicted for *riot* and assault, that I should relinquish the pursuit just when it appeared to be on the point of its fruition in a trial, it is perhaps proper I should state my reasons for allowing the prosecution to go by. I have not the slightest doubt that under ordinary circumstances the complaint against Judge Russell for *riot and assault* could have been sustained. The riot was deliberately planned, the assault was unjustified and open, and both offences were, as it appeared to me, abundantly susceptible of proof. On the eve of trial, however, I was informed that it was the opinion of the District-Attorney, the charge of *riot* could not be legally sustained, and that under the force of such opinion he would probably consider it to be his duty to abandon that branch of the indictment at the opening of the case. As this would leave me nothing to urge against Judge Russell but a mere constructive assault and battery, the question at once presented itself to my mind whether (after the signal results I had already achieved in vindicating the principle I had set out to defend, and in publicly reprobating Russell's conduct by the solemn condemnation of the Grand Inquest of the County) it was worth the while, and also worth the expenditure of a large sum of money on my part, for the services of a counsel sufficiently eminent to contend against Mr. O'Conor, to proceed with the now vague prosecution of the case. Those of my friends whom I consulted on the subject, told me it was not; and for myself, I felt that a prosecution for mere assault and battery was one in which no man ever yet gained credit. I therefore promptly concluded to take no further action in the matter, and to let the case pass with the results that had already been attained. With these views I placed the case in the hands of my personal friend Ex-Recorder Smith, and at his request gave him leave to dispose of it as he pleased, by the following letter:

New-York, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

James M. Smith, Esq.,—Dear Sir: I have just received your note, and appreciate its friendly spirit. I am, however, surprised to learn that it is your opinion, and the opinion of the District-Attorney, that the charge of *riot* for which Judge Russell was indicted, cannot be legally sustained, and that under such opinion the District-Attorney will probably consider it to be his duty to abandon that feature of the complaint at the outset of the trial. This leaves nothing but a constructive assault and battery to prosecute; and in consequence of Russell's distance from me at the scene of the riot, we have perhaps the prospect of a doubtful issue upon that. I am, therefore, under these circumstances, constrained to say that I do not now see much in the matter that is worth seriously contending for, or that if pressed can be of service to the public. I have already fully vindicated the position I set out to sustain in regard to the rights of editors, and elicited a public condemnation from the Press on Russell's conduct; and, therefore, if you think that nothing further can be accomplished in the way of public benefit, by pressing the case, why, dispose of it as you deem best. I place the matter entirely in your hands; act in it rather as my personal friend than as my legal counsel, and do in the premises exactly what you would if acting for yourself. Whatever course you choose *will be followed and indorsed by me, and I will continue to remain your obliged and obedient servant.*

GEO. WILKES.

On the authority of this letter Mr. Smith consented to a *nolle prosequi*, and Mr. Blunt believing that to be the proper course, the case came to an end. I have only to say in conclusion, that if those who are equally interested with me in the reprobation of Judge Russell, and who have stood aloof throughout this controversy, will take the same pains to present his conduct to the Legislature, which I took in bringing it before the June Grand Jury, they will probably be able to retrieve the failure which they now perhaps deplore. For my part, having done sufficient in the premises both for the public and the Press, I will henceforth attend to my own business, and reserve to myself a species of redress for wrongs hereafter, which will not depend upon the aid of others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILKES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 18.

Before Judge Hilton and a Jury.

$500 FOR AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George F. Cummings vs. Adjustit Kollmen.—This was a trial for an assault and battery, in which it was alleged that the defendant struck the plaintiff in the face with a glass, cutting him severely. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

$200 FOR KILLING A MAN'S WIFE.

Alexander Henderson, Administrator, &c., vs. Thomas Schultzhiel.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as the administrator of his wife, who was killed by the careless driving of the defendant. It appeared that the lady, on the 15th of February last, was crossing the First-avenue, when the defendant's wagon, driven by one of his servants, knocked her down, and inflicted such severe injuries that she died the same day. The defence was as usual in cases of street accidents and manslaughters by the carelessness of drivers. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $200.

MARINE COURT—Monday, Oct. 18.

Before Judge Thompson.

Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens' Bank, vs. John Johnston.—In this case it appeared that the defendant drew a check, dated March 6, 1858, on the Citizens' Bank, for $60, and passed it over to a Mr. Elliott. When the check matured, the defendant called at Elliott's place of business to pay it, and, not finding him in, left the money with a person in charge, and left without the check. The money was paid, but Elliott passed the check to some other person, who presented it to the Bank and obtained the money. A man named John Johnson—not the defendant—kept a bank account with the plaintiff, and at the time the check was presented the teller supposed it to be his, and charged it to him. When Johnson saw the check he repudiated it, and it was discovered that it was made by the defendant.

The Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for $105 93.

Obituary.

The Rev. John Sawyer, generally known as "Father Sawyer," died at Bangor, Me., on Thursday last, at the great age of 103 years and five days. He was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9, 1755. He served in the war of the Revolution, was present at the capture of Burgoyne, and had been a resident of Maine for more than 50 years, a large portion of which time was spent in the city of Bangor. He was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Samuel French, the dramatic publisher of this City.

Capt. James Goodrich, a well-known resident of New-Haven, Conn., died in that city on Saturday, at the age of 89 years. He established himself in New-Haven in 1801, and became an extensive ship owner, carrying on business principally with the East Indies and Europe. As was the custom of the times, he was himself the commander of a vessel, and in one of his voyages he was captured off the coast of France by a French vessel, imprisoned and stripped of all his property, as were many of our merchants. These outrages (says the *Journal and Courier*) rendered him a large claimant for indemnities against France, and he was, probably, the last survivor of the number in New-Haven who were original claimants for French spoliations. He was one of the original movers in the whaling enterprise, commenced in New-Haven 50 years ago.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, having given special attention to this branch of Christian duty, he has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Association on the above evening, upon the *Principles and Policy of Public Systematic Charity*, with a view to promote unity of opinions and actions in respect to the best method of relief. The members and visitors of the Association, the reverend Clergy, Judges, Heads of Police, Directors of Charitable Institutions, editors, and all who have influence over the alms-giving of the City, with the thoughtful public generally, are invited to attend, by order of the Board.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

Public Meeting.—The undersigned request their fellow-citizens to attend a Public Meeting, to be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock, to consider and adopt such measures as may be deemed best calculated to accomplish the erection of a large Hall in Brooklyn adapted to Musical, Literary, Scientific and other occasional purposes. Edward Whitehouse, L. E. Wyman, J. Greenwood, S. B. Chittenden, A. Cooke Hull, M. D., J. Carson Brevoort, F. A. Farley, D. D., J. H. Frothingham, J. R. Raymond, J. H. Dudley, M. D., R. R. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rollin Sanford, C. H. Sand, F. K. Weisel, C. R. Marvin, Samuel S. Powell, A. A. Low, Henry E. Pierrepont, W. C. Langley, Samuel Sloan, Caleb Barstow, Arthur W. Benson, A. M. White, and others.

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.—Tammany Hall, Oct. 18, 1858.—The members of Tammany Society are invited to attend, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at the dedication of the Monument erected in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the late Grand Sachem, Lorenzo B. Shepard. Carriages will be in waiting at Tammany Hall, at 12 o'clock noon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem.

Casper Ottilg, Secretary.

Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order,

JOHN D. SEIDMORE, Secretary.

Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. of O. F.—Officers and members are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Thos. R. Jones. Interment at Greenwood. By order, CHAS. PARET, N. G.

John H. Noble, Secretary.

Association of Exempt Firemen.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LECTURES.

Brooklyn.—In aid of the Mission Sunday School of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Lecture by the Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, at the Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—What Blood-stains us in England. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the book and music stores, at the rooms, by the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Director ..... H. ULLMAN.

The sale of seats for the first appearance of MLLE. PICCOLOMINI commences

THIS MORNING, at 9 A. M.,

at the three ticket-offices. The sale for the third night commences on Wednesday.

Fashionable Notice.—To prevent crowding at the ticket offices on Wednesday night, when Mlle. PICCOLOMINI appears for the first time, the $1 tickets may be had on Wednesday, during the day, at any of the ticket offices.

The Director has much pleasure in announcing that

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

Will make her first appearance in America,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,

The opera selected for the debut of Mlle. Piccolomini will be

LA TRAVIATA,

for the production of which the most extensive preparations have been made.

The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

Signor STEFANI (his first appearance in that opera.)

Signor FLORENZA (his first appearance in America.)

THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS

will contain

ONE HUNDRED SINGERS,

including sixty pupils of the gratuitous singing school of the Academy of Music, which has been established since the last three months, and has met with most gratifying success, upwards of three hundred pupils having availed themselves of the facilities placed within their reach.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering upwards of

SIXTY PROFESSORS.

It will be under the direction of

Signor MUZIO,

who will make, on this occasion, his first appearance in America.

During the ball scene the admired dancers,

Signorina ROTO

will make her first appearance since her return from South America. She will be assisted by a Corps de Ballet of

TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISE EN SCENE

will be on a grand scale. A magnificent new scenery has been expressly painted for the first act, and many new and costly dresses, properties, chandeliers, &c., have been expressly procured for this occasion.

To afford sufficient time for arranging the decorations of the ball-room scene, the opera will be given in four acts instead of three.

Admission $1

Reserved seats:

Family circle ..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents.

Proscenium boxes (to hold eight persons) $25

New private boxes (to h

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 69 BROADWAY.

SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS,
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.

Should any of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.

LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually receiving cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 69 BROADWAY.

TELMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian models,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks	$3 to $25
Silk Velvet Circulars	12 to 50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich	30 to 60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans	5 to 30

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
Nap, Whitney, Mack, Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES.
A large assortment of fashionable Robes and Silks,
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Repadores, Bretons, Plaids, Ombres, &c., in great variety,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 PER YARD,
LORD & TAYLOR,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy articles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
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CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Hangings, Damasks, Mercoes, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
Also, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
in new designs, 25 per cent
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
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BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA,
Plain, Cashmere, Cheville, and every variety of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
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And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS,
Merinoes, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Mous de Laines,
AND LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
of every kind of Fall and Winter wear,
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LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
Choice designs, and for sale at very
LOW PRICES!
Citizens and strangers are invited to look at these goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Are now selling their entire importation of
RICH
PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
Canal, corner Mercer.

WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our experience on this question leads us to be justly termed in Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
ACH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
AT ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CARRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Presents new features this week in many new styles of
LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the city.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious warerooms, No. 372 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs,

	Per Yard.
VELVET Carpets	$1 25 to $1 62
BRUSSELS Carpets	0 87½ to 1 12½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 85 to 1 00
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½ to 0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45 to 0 55
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Venetian and Cork Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Drugget, Rugs, Mats, Skins, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail,
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 372 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prince-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
1,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,000 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinette, 25 cents.
4,000 yards Black Bombazine, Bombazet Goods, 25 cents.
4,000 yards 6-4 Cabinet Cloth, very dark, 50 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
4,000 yards Black, very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cts.
2,000 yards Gingham de Chiens, 10 cents.
1,000 French Quilted Robes, $1 50 per robe.
(Please observe) W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 451 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
All colors, at $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4 25, $4 75, $5 each.
LADIES' HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS,
in plain and mixed colors, at $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, and upwards.
LADIES' BEAVER-CLOTH RAGLANS,
in Brown, Olives and Blacks, at $6, $6, $6 50, $7, and upwards. Also, a choice assortment of Children's and Misses' Raglans.
Ladies, please call and examine.
W. E. PEYTON, No. 204 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
A superb assortment just received of all widths. Shawls, Veils, Points, Coiffeures, Barbes, capes, &c. Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
in entirely new styles; Collars and Sleeves, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Caps, Robes, Insertion Edgings and Mouchings, &c.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

EX STEAMER ARABIA.
NINE CASES OF NEW GOODS,
For early Autumn wear,
Comprising the latest novelties in the light shades, for great trowserings, are now offered, being the second delivery of new goods of our own importation.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
Real Laces and French Embroideries.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a beautiful assortment of the above goods, of their own importation,
Thread Lace Points,
Mantillas and Flouncings,
Point Lace Scarfs and Flouncings.
Real Lawns, of every width, by the yard or in sets.
No. 532 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 397 Broadway,
Offers, at 50 per cent below the regular prices, the following Goods:
Black Ribbons for Bonnets, Dress Trimmings, Silk Velvets, various kinds of fancy Bonnet Silks, Grys d'Afrique uncut Velvet, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, rich Black Lace, and an elegant assortment of the new-est style of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Crochet Fringes, Shawl Bordering, of the latest importation.

INFANTS' ROBES,
CLOAKS and HOODS,
Embroidered, Braided and Plain,
Of new and elegant Patterns
AT REMARKABLY CHEAP,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
Opp. St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
10,000 old skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at No. 97 Walker-st. Skirt Depot, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs. Broken and damaged skirts repaired and made as good as new. Ladies only in attendance.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 5 Dollars
100 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 6 Dollars
200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 8 Dollars
100 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS	at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS	at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS	at 16 Dollars
80 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe	at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS	at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace	at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe	at 50 Dollars
36 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID. Do.	at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARNAUD & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 60 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF
ARNAUD & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars;
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOLE SHAWLS, at 6 Dollars
500 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at 16 Dollars.
And a multitudinous lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dollars each.
ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 60 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will add, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, to their present large stock of
FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Real Barnsley Table Damasks and Cloths, Linen, Linen Sheetings, Sheetings, Piano Covers, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.,
all of which will be offered at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
An elegant assortment of
MANTLE SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs.
Also, a fine lot of
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
At very low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.
No. 415 Broadway, one door from Canal-st.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
Honiton Collars, $1 25; worth $2 50.
Maltese Collars from 50c. to $1 25,
WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
Just received a new invoice
At reasonable prices.
Pineapple Hazge,
Buff Lace Sleeves, Breakfast sets.
BEEKMAN COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Super quality 10-4 Blankets, $4 per pair.
Super quality 11-4 Blankets, $5 per pair.
Also, Extra Superfine, at lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILES & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & CO., 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
One case Valencia Plaids, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. per yard.

A GRAND OPENING!
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, RAGLANS, &c.,
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1858,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to announce his return from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and the arrival, per *Arabia*, *Persia* and *Canada*, of his first, second and third importations of
ELEGANT PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
for the New-York City retail trade, which he will open for public inspection
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.
Having devoted his entire attention during the past two months in Paris, to the careful selection of the choicest productions of that world-renowned EMPORIUM of FASHION, and having spared neither energy nor expense in the search after novelty, he feels confident that his stock far surpasses, in beauty and tasteful elegance,
ANY SIMILAR COLLECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
His leading styles are selected from the ATELIERS of the MOST EMINENT artists, viz.:
WISNECK, ARMONVILLE & BLOVERT, Rue Richelieu;
FLATEL ET BERGER, Rue Richelieu;
Mme. LA CANU, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. BRAUDAULT, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. BRUNARD, Rue de la Conque;
Mme. MARDRET SŒURS, Rue de la Conque;
Names which, in themselves, are a guarantee for the artistic style and peculiar richness of the garments emanating from their various magazines.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
New-York.
N. B.—Remember the Opening Day,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

GREAT
BARGAINS IN RAGLANS.
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
will be offered for sale
at the
NEW CLOAK AND
MANTILLA STORE, No. 409 Canal-st.
One of the
largest and best
assorted stocks of
LADIES' RAGLANS
to be found in the City.
Comprising
Heavy Brown Beavers at $4 50.
Black Beavers at $5.
Black Tricot Beavers at $6 to $9.
Ribbed Beavers at $6.
Drab and Brown Cloth $2 75 to $4.
A large assortment of fancy trimmed Raglans from $6 to $9.
Misses' Raglans in all sizes.
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
HENRY EDGERTON.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 560 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Combining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 18,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS
at a great reduction in price. Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 25; 12-spring, $1 50; children's 4-spring, 35 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $6 per dozen; 11-spring, $11 per dozen; 12-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, 341 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Comprising all that is new, tasteful, and elegant; also,
CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
In great variety,
Are offered at extremely low prices, by
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THIS CITY.
Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Mink, Marten and Royal Ermine, in
MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS.
Choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 363 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment, and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE W. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTED numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 16th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.
It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his house a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen.
PETER DEGIVE.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
New-York Times Building,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information 2 st free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 86 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of S. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY IS really a certain cure, even in the worst cases. It positively contains nothing injurious. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st., corner of Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 14 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Pay Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECT, by reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. G. W. COPELAND,
No. 60 Broadway.

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT have removed from No. 59 William-st to No. 56 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church. The office of the North German Lloyd is at the same place.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR BRUSHES, for sale by JOHN L. HOOLE, Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Maiden-st, New-York.

SAFE WANTED—LARGE SIZE. ADDRESS BOX 1,271 Post-Office, stating maker's name and where it can be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
The following classes are now being formed:
Book-keeping, Mr. R. P. Foster; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Drawing, Mason & Wright; terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Mathematics, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
French, Professor A. Bennett; Terms, $6 for 48 lessons.
German, Professor D. Reuter; Terms, $6 for 48 lessons.
Spanish, Professor Juan Barcelo; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Italian, C. B. Fontana; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Latin and Greek, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Elocution, Professor J. B. Brown; Terms, $6 for 12 lessons.
Vocal Music, Professor W. Mayerhoffer; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Gymnastics, J. Wood & Obignon; Terms, $15 per year, and $9 for 6 months.
Horsemanship, G. F. Dickell; Terms, $20 for 20 lessons.
Horsemanship, W. H. Disbrow; Terms, $15 for 15 lessons.
Fencing, Colonel Salignac; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Also, a short and improved system of computing interest and averaging accounts, taught by J. W. Worthen; Terms, $1.
The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.
Members desirous of joining any of the above classes, will please register their names in the Class Book, at the Library, at an early day. CHAS. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 26th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Ree Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and 44 Stanford & Delisser's, No. 356 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with the play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. H. HOWELL, A. M.

DELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—REV. CHAS. FORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution, young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 572 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Terms—Preparatory department for boys from 5 to 6 years of age $50 a year; junior for boys from 6 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 166 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS and Trustees can obtain competent teachers at the AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 346 Broadway, (free of charge.) Parents and Guardians supplied with School circulars, (gratuitously.)
Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Refers—The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Faculty of Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON; SMITH, WOODMAN & Co.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN, L. I.—Terms, $20 per quarter, for board, washing, &c. Circulars may be obtained at No. 17 Court-st., Brooklyn; and at No. 155 Grand-st., East Brooklyn; also, at No. 33 Avenue D, near 4th-st., East River, New-York; and at No. 318 Bowery, corner of Spring-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 761 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious house, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—F. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 600 Broadway, corner of 29th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., WILLIAM SONJA, M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 159 Water-st., or of the Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 49 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All subscriptions invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEW-YORK DARRAS.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA, I PURITANI.

BROADWAY THEATRE—INCOGNITO—MORNING CALL—TOM TAYLOR'S MAIDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVRETTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE FOOT BY HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—SIMPSON & Co.—LAURA SANFORD—NEW ORLEANS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TRESCOTT'S THEATRE—THE SMART BOAT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—BUNGERS MINSTRELSY.

MERCHANTS' HALL—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston to Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon at 4o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P.M.
Rockaway and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
Western and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* arrived off Cape Ann Sunday evening, and we received a brief summary of her news, telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F., last evening. Her advices, which are to the 6th inst., are not very important. There had been an improvement in the working of the Atlantic Cable at Valentia. From China we learn that affairs at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory state; cholera had broken out among the Chinese troops. Commissioner REED was at Shanghai. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, but steady at previously reported quotations. Breadstuffs were still tending downwards. Consols, for both money and account, were quoted at 96¾.

New-Mexican news confirms the report of a battle between MIRAMON and VIDAURRI. It was fought near Abusinaco, and is said to have lasted three days. VIDAURRI, although reported to be badly defeated, was at Monterey making preparations for another attack on MIRAMON.

The report published in the *Herald* of last Sunday, to the effect that General PARES had been appointed Minister from Nicaragua, proves to be premature. He still continues to be recognized by our Government. A full discussion of the questions at issue has been had with Secretary CASS, the result being confident that his present authority would not permit him to yield one or two points insisted upon by Secretary CASS, and he asked a postponement of the consideration until he can receive further advices from Nicaragua, which he expects will be before the assembling of Congress.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, the Official Locomotive candidate for Congress in Berks County, Penn., has received the appointment of Minister to Berlin. The salary attached to the place is $7,500 per annum. He will probably resign his seat in the position of Representative, and a new election will have to be held to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania Congressional District.

Two of the lesser lights in the fistic arena—BOOTH, of Brooklyn, and BARNEY AARON—fought yesterday at Point Alleine, in the vicinity of Buffalo, for 10 rounds, which were fought in 15 minutes, when AARON gave BOOTH a foul blow, and victory was declared in favor of the latter. The battle, yesterday, between HERMAN and MORRISSEY was witnessed by great excitement in Buffalo, and the number of "brutists" there is immense. The fight is to take place near Long Point, Canada. We have from the result yesterday was even.

Mr. BLANDY telegraphs to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that the passe-percerta have failed to elicit any improvement in the signals at Trinity Bay, but whether there is any change at Valentia he does not know. An experiment is to be made to-morrow.

An injunction has been granted against the action of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, restraining them from disposing of the property under their control. An application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver has been made, and the Sheriff of Hamilton County has been appointed.

The second overland California mail arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, bringing letters dated to the 25th ult. The third mail was expected last night.

MARTIN LOCKE is on trial at Rochester for the murder of BENJAMIN SEARS. The deed was committed in October of last year. The defence set up is hereditary insanity.

The new Appleton Chapel at Harvard College was dedicated on Sunday. It seats 300 persons.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but, as there was not a quorum present, they adjourned without doing any business.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday; their proceedings were somewhat brief, and were confined to matters of routine interest.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Venezuela to recall General PARES, were officially received by the City authorities in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen yesterday. Senor ROJAS, President of the Delegation, made a speech, in which he thanked the authorities of New-York for their treatment of General PARES during his exile, and Mayor TIEMANN made an appropriate response. The exercises were very brief, and at their close, the audience, which was quite large, quietly dispersed.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain WATERS, sailed yesterday with 312 passengers and a full cargo. A party of some five hundred ladies and gentlemen who take a deep interest in the success of the new line, accompanied the steamer down the Bay on board the steamboat *Massachusetts*, and Miss TERESA EMMONDS, on behalf of the ladies of New-York, presented Captain WATERS with a beautiful Irish flag, which was designed and executed by the ladies. Captain WATERS acknowledged the gift in a few appropriate remarks.

A ratification meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District was held last night in Dodworth's Square, the occasion being the nomination of Mr. AUG. F. DOW for Congress, as against ADRIAN P. WARD, the Administration incumbent. Mr. DOW, one of the friends of GEORGE BRIGGS, (who had recently been the successful candidate for the same nomination,) gave frequent indications of their presence by shouting lustily for cheers for that gentleman. When the meeting had terminated, the assemblage formed in procession and marched to Mr. DOW'S residence. Mr. DOW appeared and made a good speech, which was immensely applauded.

BALLARD P. PRESCOTT, having declined the nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, there was a large meeting of the Democracy, near Chatham-square, last evening, at which Alderman STEVENS was nominated unanimously in the place of Mr. PRESCOTT.

The union of the Republicans and Americans of Orange County was effected yesterday, by an equitable arrangement, agreeable to the majority of both parties. The Republicans have the member of Congress for the Second District, and County Clerk. The balance of the nominations have been made by the Americans. The union ticket stands as follows: COUNTY, JAMES HUMPHREY, Surrogate; HOWARD C. CARY, Register, C. C. RAMSAY, County Clerk, CHARLES W. THOMAS, District Attorney, ALFRED HORTON, IRA MILLSPAUGH, Members of the Peace, JOHN C. VANDERBILT, Justice of Sessions, WM. H. HOYT, The Sheriff, Americans, representing the Second Congressional District, met last evening, and adjourned till Friday evening, when they expect to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The introductory address of the Winter course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was delivered last evening by Professor VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., before a very large audience. The graduates who took their diplomas last night numbered nineteen; were intelligent-looking, and are, doubtless, well qualified for the responsible duties of the profession.

At the Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS delivered the introductory oration, and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, after a few prefatory remarks on the progress of nature in the regeneration and reproduction of the bony structure, performed two operations—one for the removal of the lower, the other for the excision of the upper jaw, for disease produced by the inhalation of phosphorus in the trade of making matches.

The Seventy-first Regiment yesterday returned from their encampment at Staten Island, and were relieved by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who took up their quarters for an uncertain time upon the Island. The Seventy-first was escorted from the ferry landing by the Seventh Regiment, both of which were highly commended for their soldier-like appearance in Broadway.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer—which met, for the present term, three weeks ago—was adjourned till yesterday. Yesterday it duly met, and Judge RUSSELL'S trial for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music was duly called on. Mr. BLUNT, the new District-Attorney—producing a letter from Mr. WILKES' counsel, Ex-Recorder SMITH, giving his opinion that no action could lie for a riotous assault—moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered. The Court granted the motion, so Judge RUSSELL will not go before a Jury. In another column will be found an explanatory letter from Mr. WILKES on the subject. The case of BILLY MULLIGAN, for an assault on Mr. WARNER, was called; but as BILLY had gone to the great prize-fight, he could not well appear. Whereupon the Court ordered his recognizances to be forfeited. Subsequently, Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, coming late into Court, argued that Judge SUTHERLAND'S order evidently intended the next term of Oyer and Terminer, and not the present adjourned sitting. The Court agreeing with counsel, BILLY was made all straight, and will be at liberty till December next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder BARNARD presiding, HENRY WILSON pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and, being quite a youth, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. THOMAS BOYLE, a youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing a horse, wagon and harness, worth $280, from his employer. A previous good character having been cordially given him by that gentleman, the Recorder passed a light sentence—one year only in the Penitentiary. DAVID BOGERS and STEPHEN ANDERSON, two youths, were convicted of burglary in the third degree, in stealing three coats from the stable of Mr. KINGSLEY, in Franklin-street. BOGERS, the oldest, was sent to the State Prison for three years, and ANDERSON to the same place for two years. MARK E. KERBEY and W. H. JOLLY, tried for highway robbery, were at once acquitted, the evidence being clearly in their favor. PATRICK BRADY pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to commit robbery. Sentence deferred.

In one branch of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a Jury gave a man $200 for having had his wife killed; and in another branch a man received $500 for having had his face cut with a tumbler.

St. Luke's day was celebrated at St. Luke's (Episcopal) Hospital, corner of fifty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, with appropriate religious exercises, yesterday. The report of the proceedings of the institution represents that it has done much good and is preparing to do more.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton; somewhat unsettled for Flour; heavy for Wheat, Corn and Barley; brisker for the leading kinds of Provisions; depressed for Groceries; and quiet for Naval Stores, Oils, Hops and Tallow. Freights were inactive.

An Independent Congressman.

The manly and independent letter of the representative of the Eighth Congressional District has excited a feeling of admiration among all classes, which cannot fail, we think, to secure his reëlection. The spectacle exhibited by the brief Congressional career of Mr. CLARK is, unhappily, so uncommon a one that the admiration it has excited is the severest condemnation that could be pronounced on the degraded tone of the political morals of the people. We have sometimes seen a Democratic member of the House lead off in a *quasi* opposition to the measures of a Democratic Executive. We have seen him fume and fret a while, and exhibit a great show of fight on the preliminary tests, and then wheel into the ranks, and on the final vote cower to the base dictation of the President as meanly as the verriest bought-and-sold slave of party, dependent for his bread on his fidelity to a master. There have been cases, indeed, like those of OSCEOLA HOFFMAN and DUDLEY SELDEN, where our representatives have separated themselves from their party, and gone over to the Opposition, on great questions as to which they differed from their political friends. Mr. VERPLANCK, too, left the Democrats for the Whigs, and afterwards the Whigs for the Democrats. But this is a different position from that of the man who merely asserts the right to differ from the chief magistrate of his party on a party measure, and to maintain his position in the ranks. This is the position of DOUGLAS, and this is the position of Mr. CLARK.

Mr. CLARK should be sustained by the people of his District in the noble stand he has taken against the President on his Kansas policy, and sustained without any reference to party names or organizations. He is a man of excellent character, of good abilities and popular manners, and stands just in the situation to be the subject of an experiment that is well worth trying. That experiment is to show by how nearly a unanimous vote an independent constituency can send back to Congress an independent representative. There is no strong feeling abroad now of party fealty; no great interest felt in party associations. The old Whigs who have kept aloof for the few last years, and have joined either the Republican or American ranks, can vote as well for Mr. CLARK as for any other candidate. The Republicans can support in him the man who represents a sentiment that underlies the whole formation of their party. They are only working in their specialty when they vote for Mr. CLARK on such an issue. The Americans can afford to be generous, and to do something towards fusing into a common mass all the elements of opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN in the Eighth District, for the mere purpose of demonstrating that men are no longer to be labelled and led by the nose by Presidents or by party conventions.

When things are at the worst they must mend. Nothing could be worse than the blind and shocking subserviency to party which has hitherto prevailed among the people of the United States and their representatives. Men have gone to Congress, not to represent their constituents, but the President, for the reason that if they differ from the President, they are cut off from the patronage, and their strikers and camp-followers are thrown out in the pursuit of the spoils. That is the *rationale* of the whole matter. It is a feeling, to some extent, of gratitude to his humble supporters, who want to be tide-waiters and Custom-house officers, and aspire to clerkships in the Post-Office; it is this feeling which induces the Democratic representative to feel that he must "stick by the President." If he does not "stick by the President," then he cannot expect the President's officers to reward his friends, and his certificate of character is of no avail in getting a good man a good place. A representative who can do nothing for his friends, cannot expect to retain them—and hence the desire of keeping friends, with an eye to reëlection, too often breaks down the spirit, courage and independence of a public man, and compels him, in spite of his conviction and his sense of duty, to be false to the public sentiment of his district, and to operate as a mere puppet of the Executive.

The experiment of Republican government *has failed*, if this wretched state of things is permitted to continue. Something has been done towards correcting it. The feeling no longer prevails—which was universal when DOUGLAS broke through the trammels of Presidential control, as CLAY broke them in MONROE'S time first, and afterwards in the time of TAYLOR—the feeling that a public man who dares to set himself up against the President of his party is inevitably doomed and ruined. The sympathy of a generous people in a contest of desperate odds has proved stronger than the iron discipline of party. This fact has been marvelously exhibited in Pennsylvania. We have been cheated out of a similar demonstration in the State of New-York by a political legerdemain that will return to plague its inventors. But we can show it on a small scale in a Congressional District here and there; and we believe most successfully and most emphatically in the district that should continue to be independently represented by a man who has proved himself capable of resisting executive dictation.

Steamships in the Air.

It is a pity to meddle with any young and promising speculation, so long as it affords innocent gratification to the parties engaged in it. Gentlemen of a visionary turn are really entitled to some indulgence in a world of hard facts; and he is sadly lacking in charity who ruthlessly tears down their unfinished castles in the air, or scuttles their imaginary steamships of a million or so tons burden. But even charity has a limit somewhere within the confines of prudence. When the *chateaux en Espagne* threaten to tumble down good, substantial bricks, not only upon the heads of the builders, but upon those of the guileless wayfarer; when the ship is likely to involve the speculators and their victims in common wreck, it is high time to interfere and save all salvable parties.

The California, New-York and European Steamship Company, it will be seen by reference to another column, continue to sell tickets at their office for passage to California by the Nicaragua route. It is some weeks since the prospectus of this corporation first dazzled the public. It was a joint-stock enterprise of giant proportions. There was to be a prodigious capital issued in shares bearing each a coupon, entitling the holder to an annual passage between Great Britain, New-York and San Francisco—an idea probably borrowed from the Academy of Music. There were to be four interminable steamers with innumerable wheels, to move at an inconceivable speed, with multitudinous passenger lists; and the the profits between freights, live and dead, were to put all preceding marine enterprise out of countenance. The programme was matchless. There has been nothing equal to it since the South-Sea bubble; and as this covered the Atlantic as well, it of course quite distanced that paltry speculation. When, however, these superb outlines came to be filled up, the material seemed to vanish in thin air. There was less than the anticipated eagerness for the shares. After energetic efforts, funds insufficient for one of the stupendous steamers were only to be had. There was evident necessity for some action. The Fraser River excitement promised a restoration of the golden days of California passenger traffic. It would never do to let the flood which might lead to sudden fortune pass without any craft to dance on its waters. And forgetting the wisdom of the wisest, that they who make haste to wealth fall into a snare, the Company announced their purchase of the steamers *Hermann* and *Washington*, as the precursors of their future line. The *Hermann* was bought upon a partial payment, and dispatched around Cape Horn. The *Washington* was also announced as purchased, and advertised to leave for San Juan del Norte on the 16th inst. Tickets appear to have been sold for several days; when another announcement appeared that the *Washington* would positively sail on the 20th inst. The disappointed held on, and others purchased; but early last week it was discovered that the *Washington* had not been bought, and of course could not sail. The Company was not, however, to be deprived of its satisfactory little income from the sale of passages in impossible ships. They at once advertised that they had effected the purchase of the *Atlantic*, steamer world-renowned, of the defunct Collins line, which should positively sail on the 25th. A confiding public, on the strength of this fresh and more brilliant engagement, continued to buy tickets. On Friday, however, this card was withdrawn. The *Atlantic* in truth had not been bought; and the same difficulty therefore debarred her dispatch as had detained the *Washington*. It is said, that the urgent instances of the owners of the *Atlantic* alone procured the suppression of this deceptive announcement. Yet, if we are to trust our present authority, the sale of tickets still proceeds at the Company's office, for a steamer at present nameless, which is positively to clear on Monday next.

In the case of any other than the really respectable names associated with this movement, there would be room to regard it with serious suspicion. There is a striking external likeness between their course and that of men of less integrity, under the same circumstances. It appears to add another to the establishments already extant for the sale of bogus passage-tickets. The managers cannot complain if this be the common belief. Their imprudent haste in publishing, as complete, negotiations barely instituted, and apparently not in any case advanced beyond the mere inquiry into price and terms, raises presumptions against their good faith, only to be combated by the confidence of personal friendship. We may, and, indeed, certainly do believe, that the fault is rather the result of rashness, ill-judgment, and involuntary error. The same visionary perversity that believes in the monstrous steamship lines projected by the Company, and in their creation by an organization singularly deficient in means, may lead the victims to believe they may buy shipping without money, and that the magniloquent title of the Corporation is a sufficient title to credit. It is this ludicrous exaggeration of their extremely finite abilities, added to a Micawberish reliance upon something turning up opportunely to save them, which has led to these mistakes, and miscreckonings. They deserve no worse name.

But if carried beyond to-day, they must be differently adjudged and named. The mail steamship of the Panama line takes its departure to-morrow. No other direct steamer leaves this City until Nov. 5. Unless the California, New-York, and European Company have actually secured, beyond the possibility of failure, a steamer to leave on the 25th, they are bound either to transfer their passengers to the Panama route, or to return the money for the tickets sold in time for the passengers to make the change. There is no alternative in this course consistent with honesty. No unfounded confidence in an unfinished bargain will answer. Either give assurance that you are actually in position to forward your list according to engagement, or return the money in every instance. Else the charge of blundering miscalculation must be converted into a charge of more damaging character. Let the Company be heard from to-day.

What the Washington Union Has to Say.

The President's Washington organ regards the result of the Pennsylvania election entirely from a party point of view. It makes no attempt to show that the heavy majority which voted for the Opposition tickets, misjudged the measures of the Administration. Nor does it think proper to vindicate, in any degree, the policy of the President. But it denounces with furious bitterness those "traitorous Democrats" who have ventured to disapprove of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy. Their sin consists in having acted against their party. Whether they have done right or wrong the *Union* does not care to inquire. It virtually claims that all who belong to the Democratic Party are bound to sustain the Administration, no matter how strongly they may disapprove its acts or its policy. If they do otherwise, they are threatened with the infamy and the fate of traitors. The *Union* may save its harmless thunders. It is too late to bind large masses of enlightened men in the chains of party obedience. The Democracy of Pennsylvania did indeed give the President his position. But that act, by no means, tied them forever to the wheels of his chariot. They yielded him their votes, but not their freedom and judgment. That they were inclined to sustain him, is true; but they never bound themselves to follow him wheresoever he might go. Having preferred him as their candidate, they reserved the right to discard him whenever his conduct should become such as they could not approve. That contingency, in their judgment, has arrived. The *Union* may crack its whip over their heads, and pour out menaces in full volume. Its wrath excites only ridicule.

There is a wide-spread and growing disposition among the people not to wear the earmarks of party, or be owned by any Administration. We shall see in future a greater freedom of action on the part of the masses. "Desertion," "going over to the enemy," "treachery," are terms which belong to armies, and not to political communities. A free man, who acts upon his convictions, and takes neither service nor pay, is incapable of desertion or treachery. To name those words in connection with him is an insult. When he withdraws his support from a President, whose policy he can no longer indorse, he simply performs a high duty. If he were but a mercenary he might be accused of desertion. Being an independent citizen, such a charge is merely impertinent. The spirit of independent action which animates both the Press and the people to a much greater extent than formerly, is one of the best characteristics of the day. Thoroughly party men and servile party papers are coming to be properly estimated. It is only to such that those forms of speech which have their origin and chief usage where the laws of military subjection prevail, can be made to apply. But when they undertake to extend the rules of the camp and the word of command to men and journals that act upon their own untrammeled convictions, they become not only impertinent but stupid. With them political discussion means indiscriminate laudation or abuse. They have no conception of free thought and free utterance. If a man has once acted with any party they assume to fasten a collar around his neck like that of Gurth the thrall of Cedric. If a public journal has at any time supported the policy or candidates of a certain political organization they represent its opinions and support as mortgaged for all time to come. These antiquated and slavish ideas are becoming not only obsolete but ridiculous. It is quite too late to expect freemen to march at the tap of the drum or face about at the word of command. This the *Union* and all similar party organs may as well understand.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL AVOIDED.—We are very glad, on the whole, to be spared the scandal of witnessing the trial of our City Judge for assault and riot, and think, therefore, the country ought to feel under an obligation to Ex-Recorder SMITH for entering a *nolle prosequi* in Judge RUSSELL'S case. The arraignment of a criminal Judge for such an offence is a spectacle which should not be presented to any community—when it is possible to avoid it. When Judges break the laws, it is desirable, for the credit of the office, to have them kicked off the Bench before they are sent to jail. The way to prevent members of the Judiciary from getting up riots is to take greater care in selecting the candidates for election, and not to present indictments against them to the Grand Jury. We hope that the conduct of some of our Judges will teach the electors of the City a lesson they will not soon forget, of the monstrous and shameful results which flow from leaving appointments of such importance to the public honor and welfare, in the hands of such bodies as Tammany Hall caucuses. To have even connived at the election of a man whom a grand jury would feel itself justified in indicting, is disgrace enough for one generation. If care be not taken, we shall, one of these days, see the General Sessions adjourned, to enable the Court, the Bar and the prisoners to attend a prize-fight, just as the British Parliament suspends its labors on the "Derby Day," to go down to Epsom to a horse-race. We have apparently approached pretty closely to this consummation already. It seems even now—judging from the proceedings in MULLIGAN'S case—all but impossible to bring a prize-fighter to trial for an assault upon a citizen, as long as he has other "engagements" to attend to. When the arrangements of the "ring" and those of the Supreme Court come in collision, it seems that the former must give way. We can readily imagine the paltry insignificance into which all criminal proceedings instituted by the People of the State of New-York, before its courts, must sink in the eyes of the members of "the fancy" now assembled at Buffalo, when compared with the pummeling matches which they are themselves about to superintend.

SPECULATING IN OPERA TICKETS.—We publish a letter this morning from an unhappy gentleman who complains indignantly of the tricks at the Academy of Music, whereby the public are made to pay any prices for the privilege of hearing PICCOLOMINI, which the rapacity of Israelitish speculators may see fit to impose upon them. Of course the manager has an undoubted right to sell the best seats to those who apply first for them; and, if he chooses, he may sell them all in a lump to any person who will take them, and run the risk of selling them again at an advance. His legal right to do this cannot be disputed, but whether it be good policy on his part, or fair towards the public, is another matter. We certainly think it is not fair, and the opera-going public have it in their own power to put a stop to the practice by refusing to purchase a ticket except at the regular box-office of the Academy. The opera is an expensive amusement, at the best, and the manager will find it for his interest to protect the public from the inordinate demands of speculators in a temporary attraction. If a man is compelled to pay double price for his ticket whenever there is an extraordinary attraction, the natural consequence will be that he will not go so often as he would if he paid only the regular price. So the manager is the loser in the end.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the first performance of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI commenced yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. There was a great deal of excitement, and from an early hour people were in waiting to secure their seats. Between two and three thousand places were sold.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—BELLINI'S opera of the "Puritani" was produced here last evening, and attracted a very fine audience. The principal point of interest was the reappearance of Madame WILLMORE after a long and well spent sojourn in Europe. Madame WILLMORE'S fresh voice is heard to much greater advantage, now that she has it more completely under control. The improvement which has taken place is most noticeable, and merits the warmest approbation of the public. The lady is a fine artist, gifted with pleasing powers, and thoroughly capable of gratifying the musical taste of the community. The opera will be repeated to-night.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A dramatic company commenced operations here last night. We are desired to state that the same bill will be repeated to-night. The French company retires from the field for a short time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON takes her benefit at this house to-night, appearing as the heroine in Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new play of "Pauvrette."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Mr. TOM TAYLOR, one of the most noticeable of modern English playwrights, and a writer who enjoys very enviable popularity in this City, produced a new play last night, called "Our American Cousin." The work has been prepared for the American market, and deals largely in the "live Yankee" element. From time immemorial there has been but one kind of Yankee on the English stage. The type is amusing, but not flattering. It is something to be cute and good natured; but it is something, also, to be vulgar and lubberly. The average stage Yankee is a creature to be kicked, not admired. His self-sufficiency is intolerable, his smartness excruciating, his bombast unsufferable. Moreover, the animal does not exist. It is a hideous caricature born of a British nightmare, of American free-and-easiness. Mr. TOM TAYLOR is a skillful dramatist, and he has made the most of the materials at his hand. He has produced a clock-maker of the true Sam Slick kind. He has made him ridiculous, and Mr. JEFFERSON makes the idea amusing. This is the sum total of the play called "Our American Cousin." Considering that Mr. TOM TAYLOR knows nothing whatever of American life, he steers clear of blunders with unusual skill, and adheres firmly to what may be called the legitimate ideal of Yankeedom. It must be confessed, however, that he raves occasionally on the subject of the Green Mountain State, imagining at one time that it is in the back woods, and at another that it is in the immediate vicinity of the prairies. There are allusions to Buffalo and Crow Indians, which shows that the author's mind was grasping too much of our continent at a time.

Aside from these exceptions, the comedy is a good and effective piece. The plot is not especially brilliant, but it runs smoothly, and although simple, admits of skillful manipulation. The situations are generally telling. In the last act there is some tardiness, and the knife might be used judiciously. The dialogue is by no means pretentious. It is genial and homely rather than epigrammatic and brilliant. *Asa Trenchard*, the live Yankee, is of course the leading character, and his "sayings and doings" are funny enough—no sacrifice is spared to make them so. The part was admirably played by Mr. JEFFERSON, and to this gentleman's exertions we ascribe the success of the piece, for we do not think that Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S individual merits in this case would have insured that result.

A very small part, *Abel Murcott*, a lawyer's clerk, was intrusted to Mr. COWLING. We do not remember to have seen this gentleman to finer advantage. It was as perfect a picture as art could conceive or artist depict. All the other parts were respectably played by the members of the company. The audience was thoroughly satisfied, and expressed its satisfaction with unequivocal warmth.

The Piccolomini Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Desirous of treating the ladies of my family to one of Mr. UHLMAN'S new boxes for PICCOLOMINI'S *début*, the subscriber lost half an hour of his time this morning to secure an advantageous place in the "one" at the office of the opera-house, and was among the first at the ticket-vendor's desk. "All sold" was the response to his inquiry for a front box; as indeed was the reply in regard to most of the eligible seats in the house, while several gentlemen of Hebrew visage, on the outskirts of the crowd, expressed their ability to supply him with any seat he might require, at a *small advance* on the regular price. The subscriber's conclusion, from the expeditious sale of the best seats in the house within a few minutes of the opening of the doors, and the bold manner in which these best seats were offered by speculators in the lobby at the same time, was that the ticket-seller, if not the financial manager of the concern, was privy to this attempt to "shave" the public.

A. S. G.

Personal.

The "lions" at Baden-Baden this season have been pretty equally divided in number between the Russian nobility and famous musicians and composers. Besides a prodigious array of titled personages, whose names are utterly unpronounceable, not to say dreadful, the company of the distinguished guests has included MEYERBEER, BERLIOZ, KENZ, STROZ, VIVIER, ROSENHAIN, ELLET, HERZ, and a host in addition. Mr. MEYERBEER, who is personally in better health than usual, is traveling for the benefit of an invalid daughter.

The marriage contract between the Duke of MALAKOFF and the bride elect is said, by Paris letter-writers, to be a masterpiece of the calligraphic art. It is engrossed on vellum; the arms of His Grace and the future Duchess figure on the binding, and the penman has "given the whole of his mind to it." A large jointure is settled on the bride. The ceremony will take place in the chapel of the Senate, or, possibly, in the chapel of the Tuilleries; the Marshal being the Emperor's pet, and the bride the Empress's.

MARSHAL CANROBERT, it is said, is to follow the example of Marshal PELISSIER, and get married. Not to the daughter of a hidalgo, but to the heiress of a very rich iron-master in Champagne. "The province of Champagne," says a matter-of-fact correspondent, "besides its renowned wines, furnishes marriageable daughters of superior quality." So Marshal CANROBERT invests.

Mr. CHARLES KEAN has entered into an engagement to play 24 nights at the National Standard Theatre, London, after the close of his coming season, and of his lessee-ship of the Princess' Theatre. For this engagement Mr. KEAN is to receive £1,000.

Mr. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth District of this State, was seriously injured last week, by the fall of his horse, while on his way to Bloomingburg.

VIEUXTEMPS made his first continental appearance at Hamburg, after his return from this country. The "free citizens" were very glad to see him, and more so to hear his music.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE will shortly visit Liverpool, and take part in the proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

Mr. SOLAR, a literary man, who, under the auspices of PERIERE, has made a colossal fortune, is about to purchase the Paris *Charivari*, and to enlarge it considerably.

Mr. LAYARD has another good enterprise on hand. He has left England for Italy, where he is to explore for lost treasures of Art.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has conferred on Mr. HILARY PARE, son of Mr. EDWARD PARE, the author and editor of various literary works, an appointment in the War Department.

Archbishop CULLEN is about to leave Ireland to visit Rome, his medical advisers having advised him to pass the Winter in a southern climate.

Father VENTURA, the celebrated preacher, is about to leave Paris, to return to Sicily. Ill health tortures him.

The Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER sails for Europe to-day, with his two younger daughters; intending to pass a year on the Continent.

Lieutenant WIRZ, U. S. N., author of *Les Grings*, is at Baden-Baden; his health recruited by his journey.

A letter from EDWIN FORREST, written to a friend in Wheeling, repeats the declaration of his decision to retire wholly from the stage.

The venerable Bishop SOULE, of the M. E. Church, South, is in a precarious state of health.

That persevering female traveler, Madame IDA PFEIFFER, has arrived at Vienna, but exhausted by her Madagascar escapade and multitudinous adventures. She is reported to be in a state of health so delicate that rest is indispensable. She therefore goes into private life, intending to reside with her brother at Newcastle.

Archbishop BLANC, of Louisiana, is confined to his room.

King OTHO, of Greece, continues visiting Venice.

Sailing of the Galway Steamship Prince Albert.

LAST PASSENGERS TO SAIL WITH THE PRINCE ALBERT.

The fine new steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain WATERS, of Lever's line of Galway steamers, sailed from her Pier, (No. 23,) North River, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the occasion was improved by the friends of the new line, who accompanied the steamer down the Bay, and presented to her commander a beautiful flag, which was at once the design, creation and gift of ladies of New-York.

The steamer, which had been undergoing a new propeller, was not released from the dry-dock until Saturday, since which time she has been hauled to her pier, foot of Beach-street, North River, her deck and several hundred tons of freight put on board and stowed, and the ship victualed and manned for the voyage by Monday noon. This, of course, was only done by working night and day, and it is mentioned as highly creditable to her agent, Mr. BARNUM, and to the American Express Company, through whose hands, as agents to the line, all her freight had to pass, that the steamer was ready for sea at the day and hour on which she was advertised to leave. She had on board a perfect throng of passengers, having 164 in the steerage, 36 in the second cabin, and 25 in the first cabin; total, 225.

Her cargo, which consisted of wheat, tobacco and apples, and as much of the cream of the Indian corn as she could take, filled her up.

The *Prince Albert* is an iron steamer, of great beauty of model, and the passages she has already performed across the Atlantic show that she is capable of competing with any steamer afloat in point of speed. Her screw, unlike that of other vessels of her class, projects entirely outside the stern-post of the ship, leaving the after part of the ship unbroken.

Captain McMASTER and Mr. KEARY, of the Committee of Arrangements, chartered the two steamboats *Massachusetts* to convey the party down the bay. Having called at Brooklyn to receive on board Miss EMMONDS, the boat stopped at the Barge office and took on board some three or four hundred passengers, ladies and gentlemen—who were in waiting with cards of invitation. As the steamboat neared the dock at the Barge office, with an immense Irish standard floating at the after-staff, the band on board played a variety of lively airs, and salutes were fired from her deck from two brass 12-pounders which had been obtained for the occasion.

Having received the party on board, they steamed up the North River to the pier adjoining that where the *Prince Albert* lay, receiving salutes and greetings from all the steamers along the route. On board the *Prince Albert*, and upon the neighboring piers, a very large crowd had gathered to witness the departure of the steamer, and to take some part in the ceremonies which it was known were to come off. The steamer was decorated between her masts with flags of all nations. Forward from her jib-boom to royal masthead were strung the Marryatt code, and aft from her spanker-boom to the mizzen royal masthead were displayed Rogers' American code of marine signals, which were greatly admired for their beauty and simplicity. Until the sailing of the steamer the escort boat lay opposite her pier at some distance in the stream, the time being spent in exchanging salutes, the discoursing of Irish and American airs by the band, and in dancing on the saloon deck. At 3 o'clock a gun from the *Prince Albert* announced that she had started. In a moment more her graceful hull shot out into the stream amid the discharge of cannon, the reverberating cheers of the multitudes upon the river side, from the crowd on board the little steamer, and from the deck of the *Prince Albert*.

Upon the top of the new building of the American Express Company in Hudson-street, "the flag of Erin" was conspicuously displayed, and was cheered several times in response to the salutes from the ships in the harbor. As the *Prince Albert* passed the British steam-frigate *Valorous* the Band struck up "God save the Queen," the flags of the two nations dipped, and mutual salutes exchanged.

The *Prince Albert* bid the city good-bye in a beautiful style, receiving a salute from the government on Staten Island, which was returned. Opposite Quarantine the steamer was stopped and Captain WATERS came on board the *Massachusetts*, where he was met by the Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the saloon-deck. Here he was introduced by several ladies and gentlemen, among others to Miss TERESA EMMONDS and her mother. Miss EMMONDS then removed the flag from the boat, and holding it out to Captain WATERS, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, CAPTAIN WATERS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, CAPTAIN WATERS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE STEAMER—It gives me a very great and very pleasing duty that devolves upon me at this parting hour of the day; and while I speak, I speak for the ladies, gentlemen who assisted me, for my mother, and I wish the task had fallen into more able hands than mine. In behalf of the ladies of New-York, I present this flag to you, Captain WATERS, and I do so in the hope that it may be the means of bringing to your memory, kindred every where, and the land of your birth, the ground green, the shamrock, the harp, and the folds floating free as the winds that have carried you safely from the bright shores of America. Across the ocean which the genius of America claims we have laid the golden harp of Erin, the harp of our old Ireland, on the blue ground of our flag. It is said you carry the mails of Ireland; in the mail you carry the hearts of Ireland; its staff rock not in a cell redoubted than the open ocean, as mine will not in the cell of my heart. This shield and the harp that graces upon it now makes a great contrast with the harp of Erin, which was wrought by gentlemen who were in a very different position in this land for more than one generation of our sex, not with the lance and gaudy shield, but with heart and mind.

Carry this flag to Old Ireland; every eyelid that glows upon it bears a thrill of love for the dear motherland.

Tell our sister women that we have not forgotten the country from which it comes. We consider ourselves as the recipient of this flag, because we believe that only in the brave, the true, the tender, dwelling. When we do homage to our country, we render it also to a sister country, and lender it also to a sister country (not a little too Irish) to be a sentiment here, a fervent hope that sentiment generally may attend the great national undertaking, we this day commence. I consign to you, Sir, the gaudy, the gaudy side by side with the Range of Liberty there, the emblem of the manliest of your noble sons, together, in the wave, hailed by the joyful salutations of the Irish people, whose

The Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, was full of people at 3 P. M. yesterday, the hour at which it had been announced that the public reception, by the City authorities, of the Commissioners appointed to escort Gen. Paez home to Venezuela, would take place. Within the horseshoe circle of desks were seated the members of the Board of Aldermen, Recorder BARNARD, and others of the Municipal powers that be. The Commissioners were in their seats, and Gen. Paez and his suite were without the bar. A little after the appointed hour, the Mayor and the Committee of the Common Council, which had charge of the reception, entered conducting the Commissioners from Venezuela: President P. J. ROJAS, General J. DE ARMAS, MIGUEL MUÑOZ, and Dr. M. PAEZ, the son of General PAEZ. The Venezuelan hero himself was not present. It was stated that he was out of town. Much regret was expressed at his absence.

The Mayor introduced President ROJAS and Dr. PAEZ, and conducted them to the rostrum, seating them on either side of him.

The Commissioners are all fine gentlemanly-looking men. Their President was dressed in a suit of black, and wore kid gloves of delicate tint. Holding in his hand the decree of the Venezuelan Government recalling General PAEZ from exile, he arose, and with much dignity and grace, delivered the following address:

The gratitude of Venezuela brings us, Sir, into the presence of this honorable Corporation. In the days of her misfortunes, when the Republic mourned her liberties, her peace and her credit, she rejoiced in secret at the cordiality with which her dispersed sons were received in a foreign land, and was proud to know that the best loved of them all—the protector of those liberties, the supporter of that peace, and the founder of that credit, the victim of the then prevailing despotism—was welcomed to this metropolis with distinguished honors.

The day was not distant when that people arose in their might, cast off their oppressors, and presented themselves to the world with renewed titles to respect. Venezuela is free, and sends us to fulfil to-day an obligation contracted during her adversity.

The splendid ovation, of which General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ was the object, when, as an exile, he knocked at the gates of this Union, was the generous act of the Corporation which I now address. In doing homage to the man, you honored his Republican principles; honoring the citizen, you honored the country which gave him birth, and to whose welfare he had yielded himself a sacrifice. It was yours to change to laurels a martyr's crown, which pressed the brow of our warrior-statesman, and in thus sustaining the defender of popular sovereignty—you fulminated an anathema against abuse and tyranny. For this act Venezuela owes you a debt of gratitude, and in the full flush of triumph her National Convention has decreed a vote of thanks which it is now our pleasing duty to tender in the name of that illustrious body.

Accept these thanks, gentlemen—they come from a weak and unfortunate people, but a people who are generous and worthy of freedom. The sympathy which you evinced in the hour of her calamity will ever do you honor, as will your gracious acceptance of her sincere expressions of gratitude.

The Commissioners, in whose name I address you, are proud to bear the thanks of a nation to a people whose institutions and incomparable progress they admire; and to me the duty is peculiarly grateful in a city which, in my love for the great and the free, I chose as my home in the days of my exile.

Signor ROJAS concluded by reading the Venezuelan decree, and continued standing while Mayor TIEMANN replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF VENEZUELA: In behalf of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, I have the honor to receive and accept the thanks which you have been commissioned to tender to them in the name of the National Convention of Venezuela, for the public and spontaneous reception given by the Common Council and people of this City to the distinguished native of Venezuela and illustrious soldier of South American independence, General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, on his arrival here eight years ago, not only as an exile from his country and his home, but as the companion of Bolivar and the hero of Republican liberty.

Venezuela, again restored to peace and good order, now desires the return of her brave and patriotic son, and while acknowledging the distinguished honor conferred upon our City by the action of your National Convention, in respect to the part which we took in welcoming him to this land of freedom and home of the stranger and the exile, permit me to express to you, gentlemen, the sincere feeling of satisfaction and pleasure which, not only myself, but the members of the Municipal bodies assembled, experience in this act of justice done to him, by whose devotion to her service and skill as a chieftain of her liberating army, her liberties were mainly secured. I know that he rejoices more over the restoration of that peace and prosperity with which his country is again blest, than even the pleasure of revisiting it and the scenes of his glorious achievements in her cause.

While his departure from among us will be deeply regretted, still he will be remembered not alone as the patriot and soldier endeared to us by his achievements as well as his suffering in the cause of freedom, but also in the rich treasure we possess in the sword carried by him throughout the whole of the eventful and protracted struggle which secured his country's independence, and was presented to us by him as a token of his feelings to this free land "from which Venezuela received the example and by whom the path was traced to all the sons of America."

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that Venezuela, with her distinguished son again at the head of her administration, as her Republican President, will move on in a new path of prosperity and glory, and that not only them, but others of the neighboring Republics, emulating the example of our own free, happy and prosperous land, may join together in a bond of similar union and common defence, thus not only contributing to her and their freedom, but adding thereby another example of successful free government to the nations of the world.

Of our own sincerity in this wish, you, gentlemen, are witnesses, and when you return to your countrymen, you can bear to them the evidence of the good feeling and friendship of the Republic of North America.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, Councilman DAVIS moved that His Honor be requested to communicate officially to the Common Council what had just taken place, and the ceremonies were over. The assemblage quietly dispersed. There was no enthusiasm. The speeches were not once applauded. There were about twenty natives of Venezuela present, besides the Commissioners. The latter will start for home in the course of two weeks, *via* Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other cities, where there will be ovations in honor of them.

Sea and Ship News.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A great amount of mystery and uncertainty continues to invest the operations upon the proposed new route to California. The Company which sent away the *Hermann*, and afterwards advertised, first, the steamer *Washington* to positively sail on the 16th of October, then to positively sail on the 20th, and finally put up the Collins steamer *Atlantic* to positively sail for California and Fraser's River on the 25th inst., have withdrawn, first, the name of the *Washington*, and lastly, that of the *Atlantic*; and at present, so far as the public know, there is no steamer at all to sail on the 25th, or on any other day, to connect with the *Hermann*. There appears, however, to be an active inquiry for tickets at their office, and it must be assumed, from the honorable character of the principal parties interested in the Company, that they intend some way to redeem in good faith the tickets which they may sell. There have been several applications at the Mayor's Office to recover the money paid for tickets to this Company, but the Mayor has uniformly answered such applicants that until the time is up (the 25th of October) stipulated for the sailing of their yet unknown steamer, they have no right to complain of a breach of contract; and they have been advised to wait and "see what will turn up." Meantime, many who are in this fix are extremely anxious to take the only existing and certain route—that of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Steamship Company, known as the mail route. As this steamer sails on the 20th, unless they are sent forward as agreed, it will be a source of great inconvenience and expense to them.

The steamship *Genessee*, of the Providence line, which left this port at 4 o'clock P. M., the 17th inst., on the same night, when off Matinicock Point, broke her shaft and crank pin, and came to anchor. Yesterday morning the steam-tugs *Hercules* and *Jacob Hall* took her in tow and brought her to the City.

COMING TO THE TRIAL.—The schooner *Rachel Jane*, arrived Sunday from Aux Cayes, reports: 16th inst., off Great Egg Harbor, spoke one of Heisner's life-boats, from Cape May, with a crew of seven men, bound to Sandy Hook, to be present at the trial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take place on the 26th inst.; took the boat in tow, and parted with her on Sunday morning, at Sandy Hook.

IMMIGRANTS FOR BERMUDA.—The following somewhat mysterious advertisement appears in the *Bermudian*, (Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 6:)

"NOTICE.—To Agriculturists and others in want of servants: The undersigned contemplate, if sufficient encouragement be afforded, to dispatch the bark Pearl, WM. S. HUTCHINS, Commander, on a voyage for the purpose of procuring immigrants, and would be obliged to persons in want of domestic servants, or laborers for farming operations, to make application at the office of the undersigned, so as to enable them to decide whether the Pearl may proceed on such a voyage. Immigrants will be furnished generally in the neighborhood of the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Boston, but may be obtained in other parts of the Union, if required. Terms, &c., &c., &c. Apply to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waiter, or would go to the country; she understands her business, and is willing and obliging; has no objection to travel; is a good plain sewer; has been in a private family for the last three years; has the best of City references. Call at No. 22 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOMAN, who can give the best of City reference; understands her business; is willing and obliging; has been in a private family for the last three years; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman; with good City references; understands making poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread; she has a daughter aged 14 who wants a place to do light chamber work and waiting; or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 199 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 25 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; is good cook, and to wash and iron; as first class cook, as experienced waiter, as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and chamber-maid; as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at E. CARROLL, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 240 East 13th-st., between Avenues A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and seamstress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 222 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced and can come highly recommended. Any lady wanting the services of a first-class domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, of good moral character, temperate habits, and quiet disposition, a situation; has served as first-class chambermaid and waiter; understands all kinds of housework; a steady home required more than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY respectable well-informed Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; will be found a girl of good disposition, kind and obliging; very fond of children; can mend fine dress embroidery; has the very highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A STEADY, RELIABLE AND first-class servant, a situation, as experienced cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family; refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; wages $7. Also, a cook, in all its branches, does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable references; also, a Protestant young girl, for any light work; can sew. Can be seen at No. 463 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and does sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well recommended woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; she will be found very willing and particularly neat; any family wishing a good servant will call at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND well-recommended young woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; is willing and obliging; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 576 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation, as housekeeper; is willing to make herself useful. A good home in a gentleman's, or widower's family preferable to high wages; is an excellent seamstress. Apply three days, at No. 222 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation, as cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook or laundress. Also by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of high respectability and religious habit, as housekeeper or nurse; in a gentleman's family; also, a number of housewerkers, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, young girls for light work. Ladies wishing first-class servants, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 4th-st., corner Horatio-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country; has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid; has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cutter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH girl, to do general housework in a small family; she wishes to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 366 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $6 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 104 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine muslins, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 331 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in 5 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 205 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 258 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 301 West 34th-st., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 11th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 270 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the grocery store. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 42 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 320 6th-av., near 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 8 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with her mother, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references; is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman; with good City references; understands making poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread; she has a daughter aged 14 who wants a place to do light chamber-work and waiting; or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 199 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 25 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; is good cook, and to wash and iron; as first class cook, as experienced waiter, as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and chamber-maid; as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at E. CARROLL, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 East 13th-st., between Avenues A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and seamstress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 222 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced and can come highly recommended. Any lady wanting the services of a first-class domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, of good moral character, temperate habits, and quiet disposition, a situation; has served as first-class chambermaid and waiter; understands all kinds of housework; a steady home required more than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY respectable well-informed Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; will be found a girl of good disposition, kind and obliging; very fond of children; can mend fine dress embroidery; has the very highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A STEADY, RELIABLE AND first-class servant, a situation, as experienced cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family; refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; wages $7. Also, a cook, in all its branches, does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable references; also, a Protestant young girl, for any light work; can sew. Can be seen at No. 463 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,754,782 12
Average amount of Specie	2,235,226 00
Average amount of Circulation	120,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,594,267 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. GARLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. GARLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,918 00
Average amount of Specie	100,302 00
Average amount of Circulation	28,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	631,795 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,675 00
Average amount of Specie	106,785 00
Average amount of Circulation	24,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	568,130 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARNOUX, President of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,145,922 26
Average amount of Specie	2,549,645 15
Average amount of Circulation	110,663 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,698,290 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,212,146 17
Average amount of Specie	3,454,204 94
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	9,990,243 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,049,760 00
Average amount of Specie	161,211 70
Average amount of Circulation	127,832 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,803 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,821,281 47
Average amount of Specie	640,636 00
Average amount of Circulation	333,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,805,330 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWARD FONTAINE, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,228,081 12
Average amount of Specie	355,714 42
Average amount of Circulation	69,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,434,812 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,679,324 26
Average amount of Specie	1,630,146 73
Average amount of Circulation	156,762 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,121,487 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES T. SCUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES T. SCUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,641,419 00
Average amount of Specie	1,020,816 61
Average amount of Circulation	225,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,564,436 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,220,676 61
Average amount of Specie	433,549 95
Average amount of Circulation	324,355 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,977,835 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

NATHAN ELDRIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$363,273 11
Average amount of Specie	32,225 78
Average amount of Circulation	24,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	304,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

E. EFFERMAN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,545,430 91
Average amount of Specie	309,371 32
Average amount of Circulation	169,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,318,049 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$634,419 15
Average amount of Specie	95,398 15
Average amount of Circulation	101,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	306,817 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1858.

CALVIN SIZER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,710,450
Average amount of Specie	273,941
Average amount of Circulation	265,434
Average amount of Deposits	2,636,709

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

J. C. HANDY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$911,264 07
Average amount of Specie	149,226 12
Average amount of Circulation	86,189 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. CONNOVER, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. CONNOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

WM. MCKEON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,001,266 00
Average amount of Specie	172,222 00
Average amount of Circulation	16,422 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,020,224 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. CARPENTER, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. CARPENTER, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

W. C. RUSSELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,320,000 00
Average amount of Specie	207,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	131,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,678

NEW-YORK CITY AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the President, Mr. Tieman, in the chair.

A resolution was offered requesting the Comptroller to report how far the Commissioner of Public Works had made requisitions upon the Supervisors for the payment of wheel services he has made requisitions upon the Supervisors, the number of each requisition, the character of the services rendered, and the number of every person now employed in the office and the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Assessments, the compensation which is to receive, and the duties they are assigned. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

VETOED FREE GAS MAINS.

The following vetoes from the Mayor took the usual course:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I herewith return with my objections the resolution passed by your Honorable Body, to refund the money received on the tax of 1856 on a certain lot in the Bloomingdale Road, on the ground that the receipt for the tax of 1856 on a certain lot in the Bloomingdale Road was entered on the books in his office as the receipt for the same year on another lot in the city, and that the money was intended to have been paid in by Mr. O'Donnell.

I doubt if the Common Council have the right or power to direct any alteration in the Tax books, or the transfer of the tax paid on one lot, although in error, to another one. I am aware that this has been done in many instances, but I believe without authority of law. I return the papers to your honorable body for reconsideration.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I return herewith the resolution which passed your Honorable Body directing the Clerk of the Common Council to advertise for proposals for furnishing one hundred copies of the Harbor Commissioners' maps of the City, prepared by George Hayward, in lieu of those which are wanting.

The copies of this map if obtained for the use of the Departments of the City Government, especially the Street Departments, should undoubtedly be accurate copies of the original; if not so, instead of being of service to the members of the City Government, they would lead to probable confusion in matters connected with harbor improvements.

Your resolution is not connected with any estimate or evidence which shows that the maps offered are perfectly correct; and as also it would seem that one party is the owner of the copyright, I cannot see if they were purchased, as directed by it, the City would obtain accurate copies, or that any advantage would be gained by advertising for proposals to supply the same.

The several Departments of the City Government should undoubtedly be supplied with a correct and, in every respect, perfect copy of the Harbor Commissioners' map; but to do this a competent person, surveyor or civil engineer, should be charged with the duty of examining and certifying to such correctness.

Under these circumstances I have withheld my signature from the resolution, and would respectfully recommend that, before any purchase be made of copies of this description, the accuracy of the same be first properly examined and certified.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

BRIDGE MAINTENANCE.

An invitation was received from Manhattan Engine Company No. 6, to witness the exhibition of the steam fire-engine belonging to Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia, at the Merchants Exchange on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M. The invitation was accepted.

MESSAGES TO A. D. SHEPARD.

An invitation was received from the Shepherd Guard requesting the Board to join in dedicating on Wednesday the monument to the memory of the late Mr. Shepard, lately placed at Greenwood. Accepted.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of 1849, the Auditor submitted his report of all warrants issued between July 1 and Sept. 30, 1857. Ordered to be printed.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT.

A report was adopted in favor of donating $500 to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

REPAIRING THE CITY ROADS.

The Committee of this Board on Roads, brought up their report on a resolution to appropriate $20,000 for repairing the roads of the City, and to insert that sum on the tax levy for 1858. They propose an ordinance appropriating that amount, yet express "regret that the improvidence of the officials of the last year has caused them to report in favor of an additional appropriation."

Supervisor Feeny objected to the appropriation. It was only a trap or bait for votes.

Supervisor Cisco thought it would not be right to spend the money before the Supervisors had acted upon the matter.

Supervisor Guggenheimer desired the speaker would keep silence.

Supervisor Cisco maintained that if the Comptroller were to draw his warrant for that amount he would be indicted.

Supervisor Guggenheimer contended that the Board had a perfect right to pass such resolution. There was nothing on the face of it that was illegal.

On the vote, the ordinance was lost; 11 affirmative, 6 negative, the vote not being a constitutional vote.

INSPECTORS AND WEIGHERS.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of donating $750 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was brought up, and, after some opposition, was adopted. The Board adjourned until Monday.

The Abandoned Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in the TIMES a communication from your correspondent "Hearer," in regard to myself, in which the following passage occurs:

"In a sermon preached on Sunday last, in the West Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mortimer Blake Sears, the speaker stated that within three blocks of the pulpit in which he was speaking a church organization had recently been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, in consequence of the noise, confusion and din produced by a large assembly, in the immediate neighborhood, composed of those who met for the purpose of drinking, carousing, &c., &c."

This paragraph, though not strictly accurate, is substantially so. I have also read the communication of "Times E. Collins, Captain of the Twenty-second Ward Police." What particular necessity there was for Mr. Collins to appear in the matter I do not see. I made no allusion to the Police—element no word of complaint—and did not intimate that the state of things could be reached or corrected by the Police. I spoke of the disturbing public, and exposition description of the Church nuisance, and cited the instance alluded to in illustration. When Mr. Collins is arraigned for a neglect of duty it will be quite time to call out his vindication.

But what I did state was true. I knew it to be so at the time, and I knew it to be so now. That the grounds for the statement of it was "suspected" at the time, I admit, and I now consider it quite probable. These are the facts. On Sabbath, Sept. 13, I was in the upper part of New-York, located on the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, in a church called the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Located on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street is a handy resort for a class of Sabbath breakers, and here on the Sabbath men, women and children assemble and drink and carouse. A bad brass band plays continually, and the latter part of the afternoon marches, waltzes, &c., are danced. The latter had kindled up, to the great annoyance of families on the Sabbath, which, I am glad to hear, they do not do in quietness. And much is the complaint that the afternoon service had to be postponed in the church alluded to on the Sabbath in question in the vicinity. I heard the band play. I went up to the place of carousing and saw the evil myself, and what I said I know from personal observation. And more than this, I will now say what I did not say on the Sabbath, that *before the afternoon service* I had *called the attention of the proper authorities* and requested to this nuisance that *it might be abated*, and it was not. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three articles have made their appearance in your paper, making your journal the unconscious inflictor of a wrong upon the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, located upon the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The assertion, made upon the mind of the reader of the facts, is that the above-mentioned church has been obliged to discontinue its services, on Sabbath, on account of alleged disturbances from lager-bier saloons in its vicinity. This is absolutely false. The congregation worshipping in that "Presbyterian place of worship," were annoyed some time since by music from the saloon on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, but upon application to the Twenty-second Ward Police the nuisance was removed, and the Church, under the cordial approval and assistance of the Presbytery of New-York, is holding its Sabbath and all other meetings in "peace and quietness." TRUTH.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE WELL THAT GAVE IN.—Mr. LEVI STORER, the Brewer who on Saturday morning fell into a well at the Brewery of Ferdinand Gruber, as mentioned, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of his injuries. An inquest will be held.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Two weeks ago the Street Commissioner's office, at Sewing, been filled up seven years ago, instead of which it was merely filled up with boards. An effort will be made to ascertain the culpable contractor.

DROWNING MISCHIEF.—A young woman named Sarah Ann Gardner, yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. She was admitted to the Hospital on Saturday night, apparently, and pronounced in that condition until she died. As a matter of marks of violence appear upon her person, the belief is that she has been badly beaten. The Coroner will make an examination to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JAS. MCADAMS, who fell overboard a few days ago, from the steamboat Alabama, was found yesterday at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" rendered. The body of an unknown man was found yesterday at Pier Hook, and one in the North River near Pier No. 8. Inquests will be held on the unknown bodies to-day.

THREE FIRES LAST EVENING.—Mr. MARY LYON, residing at No. 276 Avenue C, was sitting a lamp, when the lamp exploded. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. Lyon, was so severely burned from her waist down that she died in a short time.

[illegible] Sunday evening at the residence of the Rev. D. C. Crawford, [illegible] Thirty-fourth-street, [illegible] before Justice QUACKENBOSS, [illegible] Market Police Court. Mr. John [illegible] West Thirty-ninth-street, made an affidavit [illegible] forth the facts of the shooting as stated in [illegible] account. On examining the accused, a [illegible] was found in his possession, but bearing no [illegible], showing his undoubted insanity. The letter [illegible] and incoherent sequence upon reliable [illegible] facts. The actions of the man corroborated [illegible] of his being insane. The prisoner [illegible] to be placed in the care of Dr. Covell, [illegible] Asylum. The pistols—for such [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday night, aged 80 years, [illegible] of years old, fell off a Bowery [illegible] and died in a few minutes. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, and found a verdict of death from the effects of a fall.

[illegible] Sunday night, aged 80 years, [illegible] Bowery, fell off a chair